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WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, fine. Temp. (72-63). Tuesday, fine. LONDON: Monday, fair. Temp. 26-18 (81-61). Tuesday, same. ROME: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 25-17 (77-63). NEW YORK: Monday, sunny. Temp. 29-20 (84-68).
NATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.30
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.80 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur).	50c,25
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

29,096 * * PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976 Established 1887

GOP Meets Today in Uneasy Mood

ord, Reagan Arriving Early o Seek Votes at Convention

NSAS CITY, Aug. 15 (WP). ident Ford and challenger d Reagan arrive today to over delegate votes and ation rules as this city be- illing up with the delegates will pick the Republican ential nominee Wednesday. convention opens tomorrow. h Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan expressing general approval conservative platform draft that was completed Friday night, the focus of the preliminary battling was on the convention's Rules Committee, which began its work yesterday.

But the overall convention scene was characterized, in the view of political observers, by a worried mood, in contrast to the optimism that prevailed at last month's Democratic National Convention.

Democratic voters in their state primaries established the candidacy of Jimmy Carter, but the Republican party after the primaries finds itself split almost evenly between an incumbent President—traditionally the strongest candidate when things are going well in the nation—and a determined challenger from the right wing.

Why does the GOP find itself in this predicament? How is it that the Republican party has waged this nomination contest between an accidental 62-year-old President who always wanted to be speaker of the House and a 65-year-old former governor of California who was a Democrat for most of his life?

The simplest answer is the name "Nixon," which has become such anathema that even a casual reference to the former president was deleted from a platform plank dealing with U.S.-Chinese relations.

Before Richard Nixon's Watergate scandal, the Republican party, even in defeat, was considered the party of conscience and principle. After the separate disgraces of Mr. Nixon and of Spiro Agnew, his resigned vice-president, Republican candidates find themselves politically com-

• Proposed GOP platform is agreed on. Page 3.
• Republicans meet in the shadow of 1952 convention. Page 6.

pelled to establish evidence of their good character.

Public opinion surveys to this day find that the Democrats, as a party, are considered more compassionate than Republicans and better able to handle the nation's economic problems. As a former GOP national chairman, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, puts it:

"Republicans are still considered to be anti-people, heartless, against medical-care programs and education, although I don't believe that's true."

And with the Republican party in recent decades becoming more and more a minority party, Mr. Ford as House minority leader learned to respond to Democratic initiatives with limited alternatives and compromises. When he inherited the presidency upon Mr. Nixon's resignation, this characteristic made him seem wishy-washy. And it hurt him deeply in some of this year's GOP primaries, where the President came over as a lackluster candidate willing to take different stands on different days on such troublesome issues as school busing to achieve racial balance, abortion and the Panama Canal. Mr. Reagan did not have that problem.

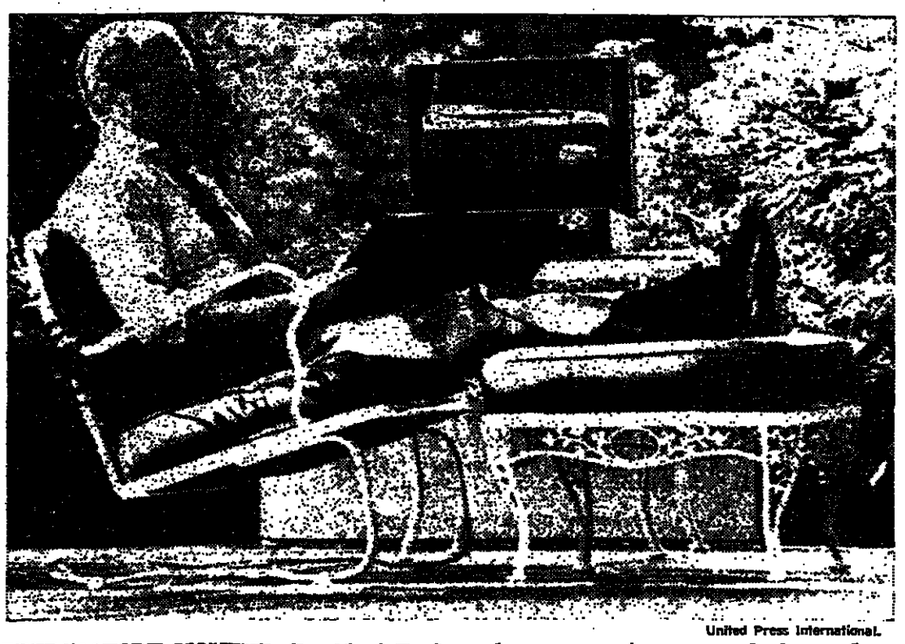
Effect of Pardon

But even more damaging was Mr. Ford's granting of a pardon to Mr. Nixon after he had indicated that he would not do so. That action irrevocably associated the Ford administration with its predecessor and probably contributed to the sharp Republican losses in the 1974 congressional elections.

Those defeats left the party with a blurred choice between conservative alternatives. One was Mr. Ford, who had the support of what was left of the party hierarchy but probably was never fully accepted as being of presidential stature by the rank and file. The other was Mr. Reagan, the party's best communicator and the heir of the Goldwater movement.

With the GOP recoiling from the pragmatism of the Nixon era, victory in the November election seems a secondary priority to many Republicans in a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



United Press International.

PREPARATORY MOMENT—President Ford works on acceptance speech in garden outside the Oval Office before leaving for the Republican Convention in Kansas City.

Turkey Proposes To Resume Talks On Aegean Issues

By Paul Hofmann

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Turkey offered yesterday to resume talks with Greece "at the highest level" to seek a peaceful solution to their dispute over offshore oil prospecting in the Aegean Sea.

The Turkish foreign minister, Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, advocated new negotiations with Greece at the end of a long meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the Waldorf Towers here yesterday afternoon.

However, the Turkish minister sidestepped a reporter's question as to whether his government was willing, pending the proposed talks, to withdraw the research vessel Sismik-1 from the vicinity of Greek islands. The ship had left July 23 from Istanbul for the second of three exploratory voyages.

3-Year Dispute

The activities of the Sismik-1 caused a flareup of the three-year-old oil dispute early this month.

[The research ship returned to port today, reportedly for four days, the United Press International said. Natural Resources Minister Selahittin Kilic, who traveled to the port of Izmir to meet the vessel, told reporters that the ship would return to surveying the seabed off Turkey's west coast Thursday.

[The ship received a gala welcome when it arrived this morning. A military band played marches, local and government dignitaries were there to greet it and thousands cheered along the pier as the captain stepped ashore. He said that throughout his 700-mile, 18-day voyage, Greek Navy vessels harassed the Sismik.]

Mr. Kissinger had breakfast with Greece's foreign minister, Dimitrios Bitsios, before receiving the Turkish official.

Speaking with reporters after the two meetings, Mr. Kissinger stressed the U.S. desire for a negotiated settlement of the Greek-Turkish dispute "to prevent a conflict."

Mr. Kissinger said that "we will do the utmost to help our friends," Greece and Turkey, to overcome their difficulties. However, he declared, the United States was not acting in the formal role of a mediator.

After meeting with the Turkish foreign minister, Mr. Kissinger met again with Greek officials to convey his impressions and suggestions to their foreign minister, Mr. Bitsios.

In his statements to the press, Mr. Kissinger recalled that the United Nations Security Council started a debate Friday on the dispute between Greece and Tur-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Cosmonauts Expect Change In the Weather

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP).—"The Great Riot of Weather" that brought a drought to Western Europe and torrential rains to Eastern Europe is nearing its end, according to two Soviet cosmonauts.

A Tass news agency dispatch on Friday from mission control in the southern Soviet Union carried the weather report from cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zholobov, who have been carrying out observations for five weeks aboard the Salyut-5 space lab.

The cosmonauts say the stable weather conditions that led to the drought have given way to turbulent conditions that will bring storms to Europe and northern Africa.

ockefeller and Presidency: o Many Could-Have-Beens

By David Lamb

SEAL HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 15.—He stood in the open orway of his summer home, greeting his guests with the uncy ebullience that has carried him through many campigns—the wink of the left eye, the gentle squeeze of a anger's arm, the wide grin that wrinkles his entire face.

The gray, pin-striped suit was slightly rumpled by now and e pants were much too long, drooping over his shoes to the or. But Vice-President Rockefeller, a soft drink in hand, s clearly relaxed and enjoying himself in his role of the eless company man, the old soldier who answers the call not r himself, but for country and party.

"Hi, there. Sure glad you could make it... isn't this ather great? That's Maine for you. Great weather and ely people. Here, say hello to Rogers Morton. He's head of e Committee to Elect President Ford. The national comittee for the entire country."

Even as a lame-duck Vice-President who has everything in e except the prize he most unted, Mr. Rockefeller reains the eternal optimist, e supreme enthusiast. If iterness or disappointment gers, it does not show, ther in public appearances private conversations. He ems to accept that what uld have been can no longer

Many Ifs

He believes that if he had come a Democrat—as Harry ruman asked him to—he long o would have written his esidential memoirs. And that the Republican party had osen him in 1960, 1964 or 68, he would have been ected president. And perups if the circumstances of is year had worked out a bit fferent... he had, after all, lt the governship of New ork a year early to examine ritical choices" when this oked like an open year, even a "liberal."

UPI.

Vice-President Rockefeller arriving in Kansas City.

"The whole thing comes ok to one fact now—he's 68," said Hugh Morrow, an aide d longtime friend of the Vice-President. "If he was 20 years anger, I think you'd have seen Nelson make a hell of a ght of it. But he's been down the road. He's 68 and he's ught the battles and he didn't make it. So screw it, he says."

Mr. Rockefeller says he came to Washington with no illuons about what authority is invested in the vice-presidency. once made a study for then-President Dwight Eisenhower out what to do with Richard Nixon and they had decided e should not do anything with the vice-president. Do not ild two power bases on the same foundation, they reasoned.

Even after being pressured off the ticket last fall—in a tile effort to save the South for President Ford and to nease the Reaganite conservatives—Mr. Rockefeller continued toil for the Republican party that has been rejecting him r 18 years, never uttering a disloyal word about his boss. The ss was off with the candidates, virtually ignoring his travels,

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Leftist Posts in Mountains Attacked

Lebanon Right Opens New Offensive

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (WP)—Lebanese rightist forces last night opened an offensive against Palestinian-leftist positions in the mountains 15 miles east of Beirut.

There also was heavy fighting today around the leftist-held suburb of Shiyah, south of Beirut.

And both sides in Lebanon's civil war resumed extensive shelling of residential neighborhoods in this divided city.

With the fall of the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar on Thursday, the victorious Lebanese rightist forces appear to have begun a concentrated drive to push the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist alliance out of the mountain region.

The Palestinian-leftist forces hold a line along the ridge of the Mount Lebanon range, which runs down this country like a backbone, preventing the rightist forces along the coast from linking up with the Syrian Army in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley except in the far north.

The mountain posts also are the Palestinian-leftist forces' most northerly positions, excepting those in Tripoli, where leftist forces are surrounded.

Clearing the Palestinian-leftist units from the mountains would assure the predominantly Christian rightists control of all of Lebanon's mountains north of the Beirut-to-Damascus highway, a situation the rightists seek in the event of partition of the country.

Although now largely inactive, the Syrian troops that occupy most of the eastern half of Lebanon remain the probable key to the outcome of this new round of fighting.

All-Out Drive

If the Syrians start an all-out drive on the Palestinian-leftist mountain positions while the rightists are attacking from the other side, the Palestinian-leftist alliance will have a hard time holding on.

The rightists are able to commit more men to the mountain battle with the fall in the last week of the last two Palestinian-leftist enclaves in east Beirut, Tal Zaatar and the Moslem slum of Nabaa.

The rightist forces yesterday officially declared the Tal Zaatar battle over, celebrating with a parade of tanks and other armored vehicles. The last defenders in the camp apparently have been killed.

In addition to the new offensive, there are other indications that both sides are regrouping militarily and no signs of progress toward a negotiated peace.

'Partition a Reality'

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (AP).—The leader of Lebanon's largest Christian militia said yesterday that after 17 months of civil war between Christians and Moslems "partition has become a reality."

Pierre Gemayel, head of the rightist Phalange party, suggested that the only immediate solution is separate Moslem and Christian local governments united under a federal executive.

"The Lebanese formula was directly hit during the war ... and partition has become a reality," he said in a broadcast over Phalange radio. "The immediate return to our previous way of living is difficult if not impossible."

The Lebanese formula refers to a 1943 agreement between the nation's two major religious groups. It provides for the division of all executive and legislative posts in the ratio of six Christians to five Moslems. The president has been traditionally a Maronite Christian while the Premier is a Sunni Moslem.

Mr. Gemayel's declaration was the most explicit indication so far that Christian leaders are thinking of partition.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

South Africa Pledges Backing To U.S. Mediation in Rhodesia

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15 (NYT).—South Africa has pledged full support for the U.S. effort to promote a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia, warning that the failure would create fresh opportunities for the Soviet Union and Cuba to intervene in southern Africa.

"It will be disastrous for Africa and for the free world if a situation were to be allowed to develop which will give the Russians justification to step in under the pretense that they are acting as the protectors of black Africa," the minister of foreign affairs, Hilgard Muller, said in an address Friday before a congress of the governing National party in Durban.

In the fullest statement that South Africa has made on its attitude toward the Rhodesian crisis, Mr. Muller gave no details of the steps that Pretoria might take to encourage a settlement. However, he promised a positive response to the bid of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for South African support.

"The South African government welcomes this initiative," he said, referring to Mr. Kissinger's efforts to engage Britain, South Africa and black African states in the search for a solution. "We are prepared to comply with the request to demonstrate our commitment to Africa by giving our full support for a peaceful outcome."

Mr. Muller noted that U.S. officials had acknowledged the key role that South Africa could play in the crisis as Rhodesia's sole source of supplies but there was nothing in the speech to indicate how much leverage South Africa was prepared to apply beyond diplomatic suasion.

The speech, as much political as diplomatic, appeared designed to ease concern among conservatives here who are suspicious of any South African move that might undermine the position of Rhodesia's ruling minority against the country's 6 million blacks. In addition to widespread political sympathy, many of Rhodesia's 270,000 whites have family connections here in South Africa.

Mr. Muller cited Soviet intervention in the Angolan civil war as an example of what might happen if efforts to reach a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia failed. He said that recent events in Rhodesia, which have included a Rhodesian raid into Mozambique that is said to have resulted in the death of 340 Mozambican guerrillas and a counterstrike against a Rhodesian border town, made the danger very clear.

"I wish to say unambiguously that I am concerned about the escalation of violence in Rhodesia, for the direction in which the terrorist struggle is developing is exactly what the Russians and Cubans are sitting and wait-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Regional Center Idea Gains

Shah Said to Drop Opposition On A-Fuel Reprocessing Plant

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, Aug. 15 (WP).—The Shah of Iran apparently has dropped his opposition to a U.S.-backed proposal for regional centers to reprocess nuclear fuel, according to sources familiar with the U.S.-Iranian negotiations on the sale of nuclear plants.

The reprocessing issue had been one of the last remaining hurdles to the sale of U.S. reactors to Iran. The sources here said that the anticipated U.S.-Iran agreement could be a "model" for the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries and also could allow U.S. companies to enter Iran's multibillion-dollar nuclear power plant market.

During Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Iran last week, the Shah said, "It would really be silly if masses of countries will be in possession of two or three silly little bombs. So, we are agreeable, if a reprocessing plant is needed in this region, to have it on a multinational basis."

The statement by the Shah caught U.S. negotiators by surprise and raised hopes for eventual implementation of a regional center.

After Elections

U.S. nuclear suppliers in Tehran hope that a pact can be initiated in November, when negotiations are scheduled to resume. They said that it is unlikely to be finished until after the U.S. presidential elections.

The reprocessing issue is at the center of the nuclear proliferation question, since a country can get the nuclear material necessary to manufacture a bomb by reprocessing spent fuels from a nuclear power plant.

"The U.S. government would be delighted," if Iran participated in a multinational reprocessing plant and even more so if Pakistan could be persuaded to give up its plan to buy its own reprocessing plant from France, a U.S. source said. He said that Pakistani participation is unlikely since "there is no economic justification for Pakistan having a reprocessing plant now or at any time in the near future." He added it is "obvious" that Pakistan only wants its own reprocessing plant in order to be able to make atomic weapons.

Mr. Kissinger warned the Pakistanis during his visit there after his talks in Iran that the Pakistani purchase of the French reprocessing plant would jeopardize future U.S. aid to Pakistan. Both the Pakistanis and the French have said subsequently that they reject Mr. Kissinger's efforts to stop the deal and that they plan to go through with it.

50 Stations

Experts estimate it would take 50,000 megawatts of installed nuclear operating capacity—or roughly 50 atomic power stations—to "justify one good-sized commercial reprocessing plant," the source here said. Pakistan has only one nuclear power plant, a Canadian reactor in Karachi that produces too little spent fuel to create a reprocessing need, he said.

Iran can somewhat justify a need for reprocessing because of its ambitious program to install 23,000 megawatts of nuclear capacity by 1994, but some ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

atest Mars Soil Test Provides o Signs of Organic Material

By Victor K. McElheny

SADENA, Calif., Aug. 15 T.).—Scientific optimism finding life on Mars has ished somewhat with the uncement that a Martian sample contained no detect- level of carbon molecules might be produced by mi- a.

entists at the Jet Propulsion ratory in Pasadena hasten- point out that the readings the instruments did not rule the presence of microorgan-

e negative finding was made n organic analysis instru- The chief scientist for the iment, Dr. Klaus Biemann, Friday that it is not designs a "life-detection" instru- He also noted that its de- n sensitivity is one part in llion.

Important Check

t the instrument's findings been regarded as an imnt check on results from a of biology experiments that detected unexpectedly large nts of oxygen in the soil radioactivity readings that nble those from soil of Anca.

soon as he heard the results the organic instrument, Dr. ld Klein, head of the Viking gy team, speculated that lan organisms might be unly efficient in scavenging e material from dead mis and hence leave little trace ganic compounds in the soil. fact, Dr. Klein said, the weight of the 10 million microbes living in a gram of rich garden soil on earth would fall below the detection limit of the instrument, even if the microbes were made of just one organic compound instead of hundreds, as is the case in nature.

Dr. Gerald Soffen, Viking project scientist, countered that most of the organic matter found in soil on earth is in dead microbes and microbial wastes, not in living microbes.

Different Situation

Dr. Klein rejoined that on Mars, whose atmosphere is largely carbon dioxide, the situation might be different from on earth. Here, all but a tiny fraction of the carbon vital for life is tied up in rocks. He said he could envisage a Mars where little carbon stayed in the soil, and efficient microbes swept up that little.

Dr. Soffen said, "We've found no organic above the level of one part per million. That's not a lot of organics." He said all scientists agreed that there could still be life on Mars.

Dr. Biemann said that microbes living for a long time in a soil sample on earth, "metabolizing and growing and dying," would accumulate hundreds or even thousands of times the weight of living microbes in by-products.

He agreed with Dr. Klein that if the Martian microbes were "very efficient in metabolizing their ancestors," the organic compounds might be consumed below the level of detection.

IRA Rejects Ending Violence After Peace March by 10,000

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Aug. 15.—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, brushing aside a peace demonstration by more than 10,000 Roman Catholics and Protestants, said today that the war would go on in Northern Ireland.

"We totally rule out the possibility of a peace initiative," the IRA said. "We showed last week that we had the power to take command of entire areas of the city and hold them against the British Army."

The statement "deeply regretted" the death of the three Maguire children, killed last week by a car driven by an IRA gunman, which sparked the peace rally at the scene of the accident.

The children—Johanne, 8, John, 3, and Andrew, 6 weeks—were buried Friday in an emotional funeral attended by thousands of west Belfast residents.

Yesterday, led by praying women and guarded by soldiers, more than 10,000 persons marched through guerrilla strongholds despite warnings from some church leaders that gunmen of all political persuasions were likely to watch the parade and mark its organizers for retaliation.

The demonstrators were jeered by small groups of IRA supporters as they marched through the bombed and burned-out streets of the Falls Road and Andersonstown areas.

The organizer, Mrs. Betty Williams, 32, called yesterday's vigil where the Maguire children died so Catholic women could "stand up and be counted," she said. Protestant women chartered buses from the other side of the capital to join the protest.

No clashes between demonstrators and IRA supporters were reported but violence continued in Belfast and other parts of Northern Ireland.

United Press International.

COMMON CAUSE—Some of the more than 10,000 persons at peace rally in Belfast.

Bars Social, Political Integration

South Africa Eases Its Curbs On Blacks' Home Ownership

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15.—South Africa's white government has bowed to black protests and removed restrictions on Africans who want to buy or build their own homes in the country's restive black townships.

At the same time, however, a government minister stressed that there could be no social and political integration for the African majority.

The concession on home ownership was announced in Pretoria yesterday by Michiel Botha, minister of Bantu (African) administration and development.

He said that urban blacks would now be able to own homes in the townships without first taking out citizenship in one of the nine homelands dotted around the eastern half of the nation. The homelands are to become autonomous national units representing the various ethnic groups among South Africa's black population.

Clause Attacked

For more than a year, urban black leaders have bitterly attacked the homeland citizenship clause included in a government plan to allow township dwellers to buy 30-year leases on their homes.

They have described the clause as a government attempt to insure that Africans could not become property owners in the republic as a whole.

South Africa's homelands project is based on giving special homeland citizenship to urban blacks, so that the republic will eventually achieve a white majority.

In his statement Mr. Botha said the home-ownership scheme would be launched in Soweto and other townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria later this week.

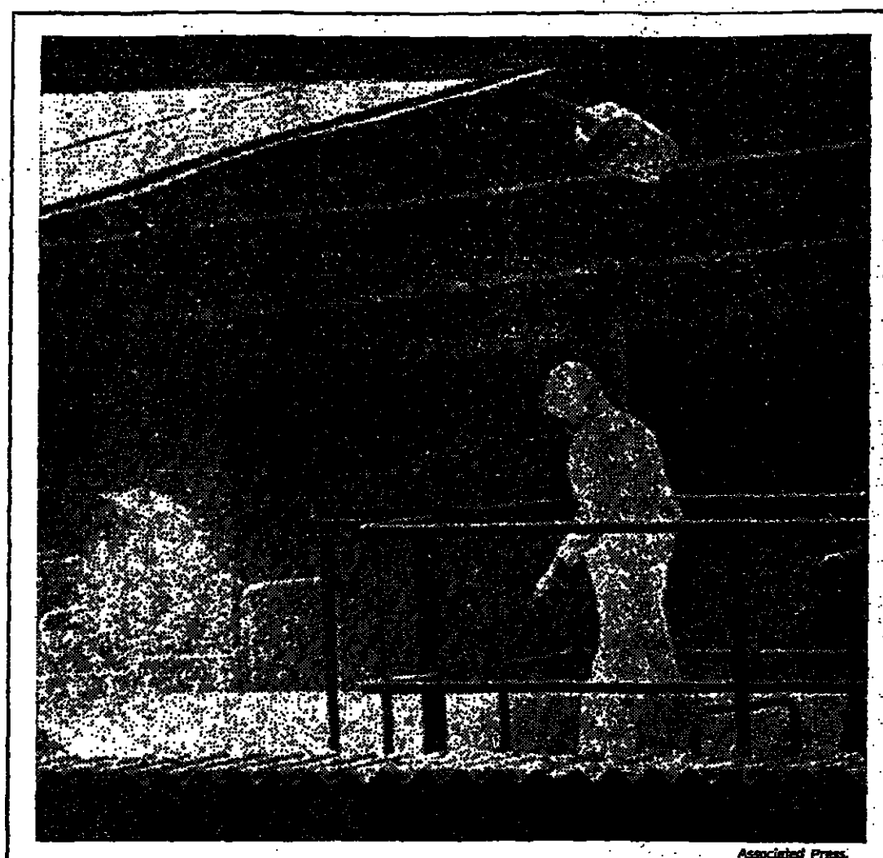
His concession followed a series of meetings between government officials and a "committee of 30" black community leaders from the townships, scarred by recent riots.

In another sign of change, South Africa's foreign minister acknowledged on Friday that his country would have to adjust its racial policies if it is ever to have normal international relationships again.

The minister, Hilgard Muller, joined a number of Cabinet ministers who have conceded that reforms will have to be made in the light of the anti-government rioting in black townships that has taken at least 218 lives. Mr. Muller addressed a meeting of the ruling National party in Durban.

As have other senior officials, the foreign minister indicated that reforms would not affect the basic principle of apartheid, or separate development, as it is officially known. The essence of the policy is to deny blacks equal rights in the country as a whole, offering them, instead, emancipation in the relatively underdeveloped homelands.

Meanwhile, police today reported the situation calm in black areas. In three black townships around Cape Town, where 29 persons died in two days of rioting last week, no new incidents were reported.



Associated Press.

CLEANING UP—A workman moves amid sprinkling water inside the Icmesa chemical plant in Seveso, Italy, where a poison gas cloud has caused evacuation.

Regime-Opposition Dialogue

Reconciliation Effort Gains in Spain

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Representatives of the two Spains—the victors and the vanquished of the Civil War—are starting to talk with each other again after almost 40 years of struggle and hate.

Last week, Premier Adolfo Suarez, 43, heir to a rightist, authoritarian tradition established by Franco, dined in a private home with Felipe Gonzalez, 33, secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers party. The meeting followed several other direct contacts between Mr. Suarez and opposition leaders.

The two men talked of the problem of establishing democracy in Spain and, if they did not entirely agree, they were at least engaging in the "dialogue" that Mr. Suarez promised when he came into office a little more than a month ago. Greeted at the time with suspicion as the tool of political, financial and religious forces, Mr. Suarez has gone further in establishing harmony and normal political discourse in Spain than anyone else since the death of Franco last November.

The harmony is still tentative, for Mr. Suarez has yet to announce the specific steps he contemplates to establish representative government in Spain and he is bedeviled by a series of major economic problems, such as inflation and unemployment, that threaten serious unrest in the months ahead. But the contrast in atmosphere, not only with Franco's time but with the period of Mr. Suarez's immediate predecessor, Carlos Arias Navarro, is striking.

Arias Hailed the Past

Mr. Arias, a Francoist reluctantly carrying out a transition to a more liberal monarchy, could never have dined with Mr. Gonzalez or any other member of the opposition. Other members of his Cabinet did have such contacts, but between Mr. Arias, whose speeches were full of tribute to the past, and the array of Spanish forces seeking to wipe it out, the gulf was unbridgeable and the climate continuously tense.

When Mr. Suarez moved into the Premier's office in the Paseo de la Castellana, he symbolized the change by removing a portrait of Franco that Mr. Arias had kept in the Cabinet room and replaced it by a picture of King Juan Carlos.

But more than this, Mr. Suarez has reversed the situation by three public acts. A statement of government policy was issued on July 17 recognizing popular sovereignty as the source of political power and pledging to work for a representative system open to all Spaniards.

The same statement contained a promise of amnesty for past political offenses, a demand issued by all opposition forces as a necessary preliminary to any reconciliation in Spain. On July 30, the amnesty was decreed by the King and was made applicable to all offenses except those involving physical attacks on persons. The decree has been applied in a slow and limited way but the major opposition organization, Democratic Coordination, has hailed it as "a positive step toward national political détente."

Vatican Ties Eased

The third move involved a similar easing of tensions with the Roman Catholic Church, still an influential institution in Spain. After the King announced a few weeks ago his intention to abandon a centuries-old privilege of vetoing nominations of bishops, an agreement was signed with the Vatican on July 28 to revise over the next two years the Concordat that regulates the Church's status in Spain. The establishment of greater independence for the Church through a separation of church and state was long sought by the Vatican and by the Spanish hierarchy.

Mr. Suarez and the King who, with Mr. Gonzalez, represent a post-Civil War generation that comprises 70 per cent of the country, have thus acted in tandem in striking out along new paths. But the King and his Premier must still resolve some enormous questions.

• How far to go in meeting opposition demands for a constituent assembly, one that would draw up a new political system and subject the monarchy itself to popular approval. The opposition is demanding another government representing various political currents to carry out elections for such an assembly.

• How far to go to meet regional demands for local freedoms, demands that are being heard not only in Catalonia and the Basque country but in virtually every region of Spain.

• What to do with the Communist party, which is demanding its place in legal activity after 40 years of clandestinity and exile.

• How to replace the now universally rejected state-run syndicate organization and what recognition to give various labor organizations, including those dominated by the Communist party.

• How to control ultraconservative opinion still strongly entrenched in the armed forces, the administration, the police and in the Cortes (parliament) and other political institutions held from the Franco era.

While wrestling with these problems, the Cabinet has to pay increasing attention to an economic situation that is threatening to make peaceful change difficult. A combination of one of the highest inflation rates in Europe, an industrial slowdown, unemployment and a large foreign payments deficit have defeated most efforts up to now and the prospect of labor unrest is facing the government in the fall.

Up to now, the new Cabinet, taken piecemeal measures to alleviate the unemployment and encourage investment. Last week it was granted a breathing space when it signed a five-year agreement for $1 billion with eight Spanish banks and 19 foreign banks.

Police Slay Leftist, 19

MADRID, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Leftist youths protesting the killing by police of a 19-year-old Marxist student seized his coffin during the funeral and carried it through the streets on their shoulders yesterday in the southeastern coastal city of Almeria.

The student, son of a former mayor of Almeria, was shot to death Friday night after he and three other youths were surprised spray-painting anti-government political slogans. Official communiqués said the shooting was an accident.

Police sealed off the entrance to the cemetery and forced about 200 demonstrators to return the body to the family. The man was then buried.

From Establishment to Mass Orientation

Latin Church Widens Protest Against Repressive Regimes

By Penny Lernoux

BOGOTA, Aug. 15 (WP).—A Roman Catholic printing shop is bombed in El Salvador and the presumption is that the attack was the work of rightists angered by a 75-year-old archbishop's pastoral letters in favor of the country's repressed poor.

In Brazil, the Most Rev. Helder Camara—once the hierarchy's odd man out in his opposition to the repression and economic elitism of the regime—finds himself almost in the mainstream of thought among his fellow bishops.

Here in Colombia, where the Rev. Camilo Torres was killed in an ambush a decade ago after leaving his ministry to join anti-government guerrillas, there is little disagreement with his goals, only his methods.

Throughout Latin America the traditionally conservative Roman Catholic hierarchy finds itself pushed by events into increasing opposition to rightist authoritarian governments—resulting in heightened repression that drives the church further from a rigid conservatism and closer to the impoverished masses.

Drive Toward Unity

This process helps to explain the recent drive toward unity in a church that was deeply divided in the 1960s.

"The church's right and left wings are finding common ground out of necessity," said a Peruvian Jesuit. "When priests are tortured and killed, as has happened in Honduras and Chile, for example, the bishops are forced to protest. Protest provokes more government retaliation and this further alienates the bishops."

The Rev. Virgilio Elizondo, who heads a U.S.-based cultural center active in the theological exchange between the United States and Latin America, says: "Were it not for this repression, the Latin American church would probably still be conservative."

While the church-state split over repression goes a long way toward explaining the church's increasing identification with the two-thirds of Latin America's population that is outside the political, cultural and economic mainstream, there are other factors at work as well.

Perhaps the most important of these is the religious crisis threatening the church's very survival in this continent, where it has long held a near-monopoly of belief.

Statistics show a sharp plunge in vocations, attendance at Mass and use of the sacraments, largely reflecting a drop in church support by the middle and upper classes since the end of World War II. Traditionally, these classes furnished the church with its leadership—bishops, priests and nuns—as well as money, land and temporal influence. As the drop in support accelerated in the late 1960s, the church turned to the masses.

In Mexico, for example, the Jesuits have closed or are closing many of their schools for upper-class students, putting the money into educational programs in the slums.

Other innovations include examining "popular faith as expressed in voodoo and spiritism to understand the people's language and means of expression" rather than imposing an outside culture on the people, according to Maryknoll missionary John Gorski; and weighing the possibility of ordaining married men in some situations.

Schools, Media Cited

The Latin American hierarchy apparently feels that preserving its schools, newspapers and radio stations is essential if it is to act as the voice of conscience.

So the church is caught in a balancing act: criticism invites repression, while silence could cost it its future following among the masses.

But with all its limitations, the church is the only institution surviving under military regimes that offers some hope of change even in the distant future.

"After [President Salvador] Allende's overthrow in Chile, we don't have any illusions about instant revolution," says Enrique Dussel, an Argentine theologian who heads an Ecumenical Hemisphere project in the history of the churches.

Need for Liberation

At a recent high-level conference in Peru, where representatives of the church's right and left wings met to thrash out ideological differences, conservatives, moderates and radicals were not able to come up with a common ideological denominator—but they did agree on the need to "liberate the impoverished two-thirds of Latin America's population from political and economic domination."

"The church is beginning to realize that capitalism can be as materialistic as Communism," a Brazilian theologian said recently.

"Consciousness-raising" and "liberation" are explosive issues in many Latin American countries, however, because they imply active church participation in the politicization of semi-literate masses in contrast to the church's more traditional role in support of established power structures.

"If it is subversion to protest social injustice," said the Most Rev. Leonidas Pinto, a bishop in Ecuador, "then any true Christian who loves his fellow man must be subversive."

Not Political Party

MIAMI, Aug. 15 (AP).—There was "no political direction" to a meeting in Ecuador that was raided by police who broke up a Roman Catholic conference of 17 bishops, 20 priests and 6 nuns, a U.S. bishop said after returning here yesterday.

The conference was under way in the mountain retreat of Rio Bamba on Thursday when police broke in and herded the participants into buses and brought them 112 miles to Quito.

Ecuadorian officials announced on Friday that the participants had been "invited" to leave the country. Government minister Xavier Maurique accused the participants of entering Ecuador "in a deceitful manner" and of dealing with subversive matters.

The meeting, the annual Latin American Prelates Conference, began Monday and was to continue for a week. A major item on the agenda was the development of religion in Latin America.

"They were very nice; they just asked us to leave," the Most Rev. Patricio Flores, auxiliary to the bishop of San Antonio, Texas, told reporters in Miami.

U.S. Is Backed By S. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

ing for—an excuse," the minister said. "I therefore hope that the parties concerned and all others who can influence the situation will do everything possible to prevent such a tragedy."

Dras Applause

He drew applause from the party delegates when he criticized Western governments for a failure of resolve in the face of Communist expansionism. This has been a familiar theme in government speeches since South Africa's abortive intervention in the war between nationalist factions for control of Angola, the West African country that became independent of Portugal in November.

The foreign minister said that South Africa's warnings about Communist intentions in the region had played a part in prompting discussions between Pretoria and Washington, which included the meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster in Bavaria in June. He said the discussions had been "fruitful."

While noting Mr. Kissinger's support for majority rule in Rhodesia, Mr. Muller said there had been an "encouraging" stress in the secretary's foreign-policy speech in Boston last week on the need to protect the rights of the white Rhodesian minority.

The Kissinger speech, Mr. Muller said, made it clear that "the United States is not advocating the complete and unconditional surrender of the white minority in Rhodesia to the black majority."

2 Policemen Killed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 15 (AP).—Two Rhodesian policemen were killed today when Mozambique troops fired mortars and rockets at a border post 120 miles northeast of here.

Security officials said the attack on the police post at Nyamapanda, only a few hundred yards from the Mozambican frontier, was the latest in a series of assaults from across the border.

A communiqué here said that the two policemen—a 19-year-old white patrolman and a 20-year-old black constable—lost their lives in an 'unprovoked' attack.

Two other members of the security forces were wounded in the barrage, which was said to have been launched from within Rhodesian territory.

Kuwaiti Aide Robbed

CANNES, France, Aug. 15 (AP).—A burglar broke into to the hotel room of Kuwait's petroleum minister, Abdel Kazemi, early today and stole currency and jewelry worth about $80,000, the police reported.

Giscard and Chirac Reported As Near the Breaking Point

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Tension is building just below the surface in relations between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, convincing political Paris that a break must come.

The questions that not only dominate private conversations but also are beginning to appear in the press are not whether Mr. Chirac will go, but when—and whether he will quit or be forced out.

The weekly news magazine Le Point, which tends to favor Mr. Chirac and his Gaullist party more than Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his Independent Republicans, has analyzed the President's strategic choice. It said he would have to depend either on a Gaullist prime minister, "Chirac or another," and abandon all but lip service to reformist ideas, or try to "Giscardize the country" and "choose a transparent prime minister who would be a glorified aide-de-camp."

The magazine also recounted at great length illustrations of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's personal style of running things, including his insistence on establishing hierarchical protocol and deciding the smallest details, such as the flowers for the embassy dinner he gave for President Ford in Washington.

It quoted sharp-tongued "Elysée" sources as having said the President "takes himself for the king of France," while sadder spirits regret that "he devotes part of his time to the most minute changes in Elysée etiquette instead of to affairs of state."

The Nouvel Observateur, a pro-Socialist weekly, quoted Mr. Chirac as having told friends in his constituency that "the President conducts himself more and more like a monarch."

The magazine stressed Mr. Chirac's verve and ambition, which, it said, inevitably tended to draw power away from the President despite the Prime Minister's reputed devotion to the Gaullist Constitution.

It suggested that Mr. Chirac would not really want to undermine the office of president, since he hoped to fill it one day but had finally been rebuffed in his drive to influence policy.

It quoted Mr. Chirac, commenting on a display of martial arts that he saw in Japan, as having said, "To conquer, you have to know when not to win." It reported that his top political adviser was urging him to resign and fight Mr. Giscard d'Estaing from outside.

Asked about a rumor that Mr. Chirac had submitted his resignation for the President to accept when he chose, the spokesman at the Prime Minister's office replied: "The President has several trips this month and so does Chirac. And there will be brief vacations, so nothing is likely to happen before the end of August. They'll barely be seeing each other."

Under the Constitution handcrafted by President de Gaulle, there is ambiguity about the relative powers of the president, who is directly elected, and the prime minister, who is chosen by the president but is responsible to the parliament.

De Gaulle and his successor, Georges Pompidou, had submissive prime ministers. Mr. Pompidou dismissed Jacques Chaban-Delmas for having tried to fashion policies on his own. But they were presidents whose own party dominated parliament.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is the first President under the present Constitution who must rely on a parliamentary coalition in which his party is a decidedly junior member.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's term of office runs until 1981 and he can be re-elected for seven more years. But parliamentary elections must be held by the spring of 1978, which means a race by then for Mr. Chirac.

Polls show that the leftist opposition would win if the elections were held now. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has said if the Communist-Socialist alliance won, he would remain in office. Should that happen, however, he would have to take his prime minister from the opposition, which would provoke a political crisis, or refuse, which would provoke a constitutional crisis. In either event, Mr. Chirac and all his Gaullist partisans would lose office.

De Gaulle Plotter Killed in Holdup

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—A gunman involved in a 1962 assassination attempt against French President Charles de Gaulle has been killed during a holdup at a suburban Paris post office, police said.

Police identified the man as 33-year-old Laslo Varga, a Hungarian deserter from the French Foreign Legion who manned a machine gun during a Secret Army Organization (OAS) attack on Gen. de Gaulle's car outside Paris in August, 1962.

He was killed by a post-office official Wednesday while attempting a holdup, police said. An accomplice, also believed to be a former OAS member, died of wounds in a hospital Friday.

Gen. de Gaulle escaped unhurt from the 1962 attack and members of the rightist group which organized it, hoping to topple the French government and prevent the granting of independence to Algeria, were rounded up shortly afterward. Varga was sentenced to life imprisonment but released in 1967 under an amnesty.

8 Killed by Bomb In Egypt Train; Libya Is Blamed

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Aug. 15.—President Anwar Sadat today blamed Col. Moamer Qadhafi for a bomb blast yesterday in an Alexandria train that killed 8 passengers and wounded 59.

According to reports from the scene, the bomb was left on a luggage rack and exploded while the train was still outside the station, waiting to pull in. A car of the train was destroyed.

But on overcrowded Egyptian transportation, passengers jump aboard before the trains enter the station. Workers and farmers about to make the 700-mile-long trip to Aswan in Upper Egypt were scrambling aboard to get a seat as the bomb exploded.

On Friday, Egypt announced it had reinforced its border with Libya with additional troops, tanks and anti-aircraft weapons. President Sadat berated Col. Qadhafi and said that the Libyan leader was planning campaigns against four African countries including Egypt.

A Libyan radio broadcast from Tripoli, monitored yesterday, said the Lybian government will complain to the Arab League against the Egyptian troop concentration.

Libya Denies Charge

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Libya today denied responsibility for the bomb blast yesterday and said President Sadat might be engineering such incidents as an excuse for repression.

Women's Suffrage Near in Liechtenstein

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Women in this principality (population 23,700) are a step closer to getting the right to vote, although it would be limited to communal affairs.

Prince Franz Josef II said he will sign a law to that effect on his 70th birthday tomorrow. The measure still has to go before all male voters in the form of a referendum.

Shah Said to Drop Opposition On Atomic Processing Pla

(Continued from Page 1)

perts have doubts about Iran's long-term intentions.

Although Iran has insisted that it has no intention of making atomic weapons and needs nuclear power to assure its energy needs after its oil runs out, some Western experts say that Iran could more easily rely on its vast reserves of natural gas and save a tremendous investment in nu-

clear power at today's pre- prices.

"Lurking in the back of e one's mind is that they wa have the option at some poi the future to build a nu bomb," an expert said.

Iranian participation i regional fuel reprocessing c would considerably reassure doubters.

Iran's objections to the id the past have been that c countries in the region lack clear power generation prog on the scale of Iran's and Tehran might be saddled most of the financing for a project.

Joint Financing

U.S. sources now say Washington accepts Iran's that the suppliers of nu technology participating in gional reprocessing plant s also join in the financing.

A commercial reproce plant in this region is estim to cost roughly $800 million, half the price Iran is payin each of the two 1,200-mega reactors it has ordered from Germany's Kraftwerk Union proposed U.S. sale involves e eight reactors.

Whether the final govern agreement between the U States and Iran includes reg reprocessing or not, it is exp to be "a model not only for relationship but for other tionships in the area of pea uses of nuclear energy," Mr. singer said after signing a trade protocol with Iran a ago.

Nuclear sources in Iran sai meant the issue of spent fu processing would be resolve the agreement in one way o other.

A U.S. source said the a ment would limit the amou enriched uranium the U States would supply and controls on what is done the fuel after it is irradiat a reactor.

Villages Cleared As Guadeloupe Awaits Eruption

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 15 (AP).—Villages around La Soufrière volcano on Guadeloupe were ordered evacuated today after experts said an eruption might occur within 12 hours.

Max Vincent, head of civil security for the French island, said, "We have begun what we think is the countdown. We think an eruption is coming, perhaps the most significant one in the Caribbean during this century."

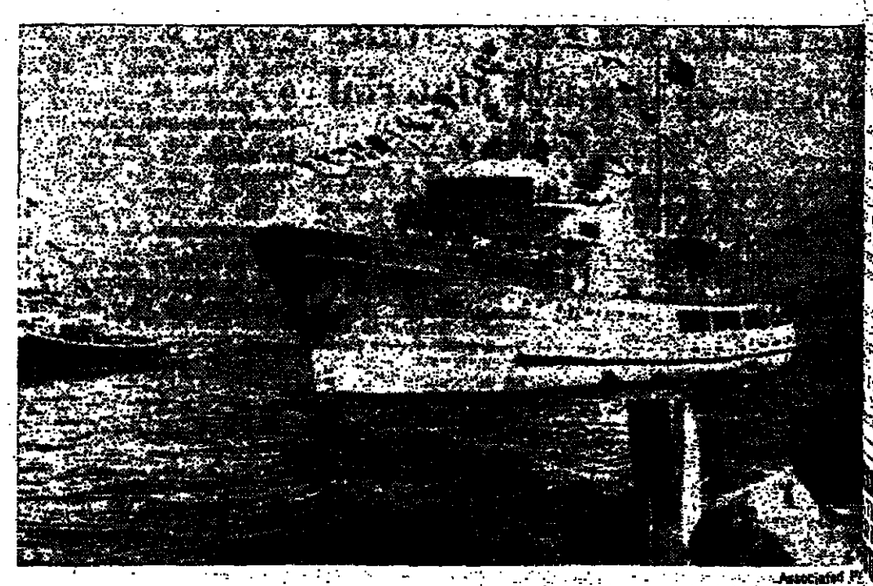
Authorities said about 72,000 persons live in the area. A town and several villages had already been cleared.

The 4,869-foot-high volcano was smoldering today, spewing vapor and some dust. Although active, it has never produced a major eruption.

"This is a general alert," said Guadeloupe Administrator Jean-Claude Aurusseau in a radio broadcast across the island.

Families carrying bundles crowded into cars and buses to follow the narrow, two-lane highway that leads out of the mountain zone north to Guadeloupe's largest city, Pointe-à-Pitre.

An estimated 100 policemen and 200 army personnel helped direct traffic out of the area.



Associated Pr

The Turkish survey ship Sismik-1 returns to Izmir after completing phase of miss

Turks Propose New Talks on Aegean Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

key, as requested by the Athens government. The debate is due to resume Tuesday.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States was consulting with its European allies in the Security Council—Britain, France and Italy—to work out an "acceptable" draft resolution. The text would presumably call on Greece and Turkey to refrain from unilateral action and resume negotiations.

The Turkish research ship has been exploring the Aegean seabed in an area close to Greek islands. Athens contends that Greece has exclusive rights to investigate and eventually exploit the seabed there. Turkey rejects the Greek protests on the grounds that seabed rights in the Aegean have never been defined and limited.

The Premiers of Greece and Turkey, Constantine Caramanlis and Suleyman Demirel, had inconclusive talks on the Aegean oil dispute and on Cyprus Brussels earlier this year. Turkish foreign minister Ec ently meant that these con could be resumed when he gested new talks yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized terday that "the United S is not taking any position the Aegean dispute, a pro "that has to be solved bet Greece and Turkey." The S tary added that he did not when direct negotiations start.

10. The voices of children.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

lashes With Democratic Charter

roposed Platform Smoothes ome Republican Differences

By Richard L. Madden

ANSAS CITY, Aug. 15 (NYT). he platform proposed for the ublican National Convention week smoothes over some of major differences between its idential candidates but conists sharply with the platform roved last month by the mocrats.

trategists for both President d and Ronald Reagan exssed general satisfaction yesday with the document comted Friday night by the Platm Committee, although neither got everything it wanted.

here still remained the pros of floor fights over such ues as the Panama Canal, the *lorsement of the Equal Rights endment* and a few other ues. But the extent of these ts will not be clear until orrow, the deadline for filing ority reports on the platform, ich will be considered by the vention here Tuesday night.

he contrast with the Demots is evidenced in the opening tence of the Republican platm's preamble, which says in t:

The Democrats' platform rets the same thing on every e: more government, more nding, more inflation. Come. This Republican platform s exactly the opposite—less ernment, less spending, less lation. In other words, we nt you to retain more of your n money, money that repreits the worth of your labors, to as you see fit for the neceses and conveniences of life."

he preamble of the Democtic platform pledged "a clear rnative to the failures of ceding administrations," and o said, in part:

We do pledge a government that will be committed to a fairer distribution of wealth, income and power."

Following are some of the major differences between the Republican and Democratic platforms:

DOMESTIC POLICY

Abortion. — The Republicans favor continuation "of the public dialogue on abortion" and supported *"efforts of those who seek* enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children." The Democrats acknowledged that many persons found abortions morally objectionable but opposed a constitutional amendment that would prohibit abortion.

Busing.—The Republicans say that, if Congress fails to act, they will favor a constitutional amendment barring the assignment of pupils to schools "on the basis of race." The Democrats said that busing pupils beyond their neighborhoods "remains a judicial tool of last resort."

Right to work.—The Republicans favor retention of the federal law permitting right-to-work statutes in the states, while the Democrats urged its repeal. Such statutes prohibit labor agreements under which a worker must join a union if he wishes to keep a job.

Jobs.—The Republicans denounce "massive, federally funded public employment programs" such as a jobs guarantee bill, while the Democrats pledged "every responsible effort to reduce adult unemployment to 3 per cent within four years."

Voter registration.—The Republicans oppose any federal law permitting the registration of voters by mail, while the Democrats supported such legislation.

Health insurance.—The Republicans oppose compulsory national health insurance, while the Democrats supported "a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and mandatory coverage."

Welfare.—The Republicans advocate an overhaul of the welfare system but oppose "federalizing" the system. The Democrats said that as an interim step the federal government should aid the welfare costs of localities with a phased reduction in state welfare costs.

Energy.—The Republicans propose an immediate end to price controls on oil and natural gas, while the Democrats favored governmental "tools" to prevent "arbitrary and excessive energy price increases."

Gun control.—The Republicans oppose the federal registration of firearms and advocate mandatory sentences for crimes committed "with a lethal weapon." The Democrats also supported mandatory sentences for persons convicted of committing a felony with a gun, as well as stronger controls over handguns.

DEFENSE POLICY

Defense spending.—The Republicans advocate a "superior" national defense and "a period of sustained growth in our defense effort." The Democrats said that they could reduce present defense spending by $5 billion to $7 billion.

Weapons.—The Republicans recommend the development of a new intercontinental ballistic missile, a new missile-launching submarine force and the B-1 strategic bomber, plus "a major shipbuilding program" for the Navy. The Democrats recommended a *"tough-minded" approach* about new weapons, adding "only marginal military value," and advocating no decision on the production of the B-1 bomber until February.

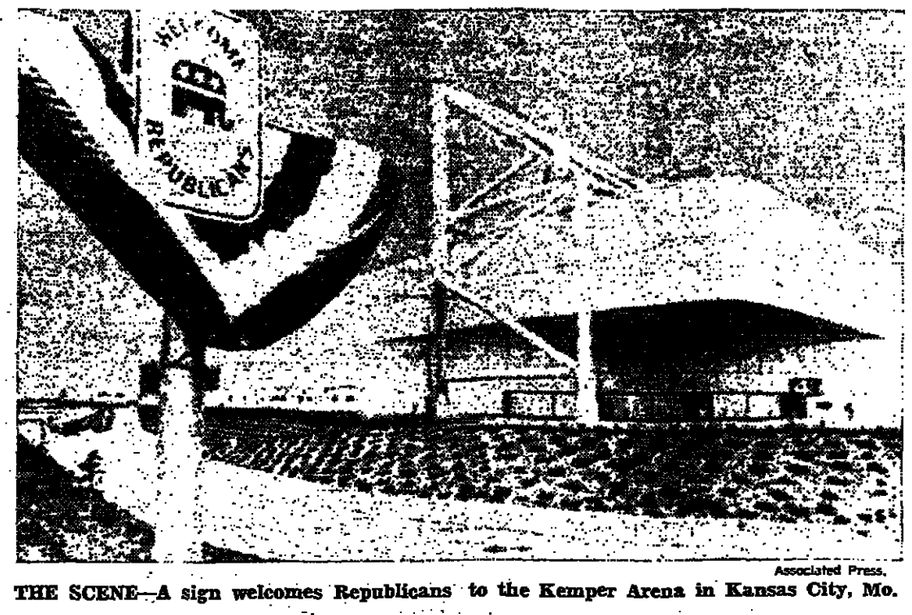
FOREIGN POLICY

Soviet Union.—The Republicans urge that U.S. policy be "based upon a realistic assessment of the Communist challenge in the world" and say the United States should remain "firm in the face of pressure" while being willing to work on new reciprocal agreements toward peace and stability. The Democrats called for the establishment of relations "on a stable basis, avoiding excesses of both hope and fear."

China.—The Republicans say that while normalizing relations with China, the United States "will continue to support the freedom and independence" of Taiwan and will keep its commitments; such as the mutual defense treaty, to Taiwan. The Democrats said that relations with China should include "early movement toward normalizing diplomatic relations in the context of a peaceful resolution of the future of Taiwan."

Panama.—The Republicans say that any negotiations on the Panama Canal cannot cede any rights or jurisdiction "necessary for the protection and security of the United States and the entire Western Hemisphere." The Democrats pledged support for a new Panama Canal treaty that "insures the interests of the United States," recognizes the interests of the canal work force and has "wide hemispheric support."

Middle East.—Both parties pledge support for peace in the area and a continued U.S. commitment to Israel. The Republicans say their administrations had improved relations "with the more moderate Arab nations" and the Democrats said that the "special relationship" with Israel did not prejudice improved relations with other nations. Both parties opposed boycotts.



Associated Press.

THE SCENE—A sign welcomes Republicans to the Kemper Arena in Kansas City, Mo.

GOP Convention Mood Is Uneasy

Ford, Reagan Arriving for Delegate Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

party struggling to divide itself into a majority.

Today, on the eve of the convention's opening, the Ford and Reagan forces are fighting hard to gain an advantage for their man. Mr. Reagan is scheduled to appear with his designated running mate, liberal Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, at a number of state delegate caucuses late today. Mr. Ford is coming to take personal command of his effort to win nomination.

Vice-Presidential Bid

The Rules Committee debated a Reagan proposal that would force Mr. Ford to disclose his vice-presidential choice by 9 a.m. Wednesday, 10 hours before the start of the presidential-nomination balloting session. The Reagan camp has been trying for nearly a month to pressure Mr. Ford into naming his running mate, believing that almost any choice would cost the President delegate votes.

But Mr. Ford has resisted just as stubbornly and his aides here said they did not know if he has narrowed his choice beyond the 18 persons asked to submit financial and other data to the White House.

Sen. Dole, temporary chairman of the convention and one of those on the list, told reporters he thought that the President "is trying to find some consensus" and predicted that the choice would be Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn.

But former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird put forward Vice-President Rockefeller as the man who "adds greater strength than any other person" to the ticket. After becoming the target of strong conservative criticism, Mr. Rockefeller announced last November that he would not run with Mr. Ford. But Mr. Laird said he had talked to the President and "I'm sure he's [Rockefeller] *on the President's list for* consideration."

It was learned that Michigan Gov. William Milliken, who is likely to place Mr. Ford's name into nomination Wednesday, put Mr. Rockefeller at the top of his list of running-mate recommendations to the President.

Mr. Laird called the Reagan demand that the rules be changed to require Mr. Ford to name his vice-presidential choice in advance "ridiculous," noting it would rule out the possibility of a Ford-Reagan ticket. But John Sears, Mr. Reagan's campaign director, said "a vast majority of the delegates feel they're entitled *to know*" both names on the ticket.

Ford strategists have derided the Sears proposal as a "misery-loves-company" rule aimed at overcoming the effect of Mr. Reagan's voluntary designation of Sen. Schweiker as his intended running mate.

The Ford camp says the choice of Sen. Schweiker backfired on Mr. Reagan but the Pennsylvanian claimed yesterday that he had added 13 delegates from his state to the Reagan total.

In a televised interview today, Sen. Schweiker said that his selection might bring up to 50 more delegate votes to Mr. Reagan, including more from New York and New Jersey.

Sen. Schweiker, Vice-President Rockefeller, former Texas Gov. John Connally and a host of lesser-known Republicans arrived at this heat-baked city yesterday for the meetings and parties that will precede tomorrow's convention opening. The delegates and guests went to hotels and motels scattered as far as 69 miles from Kemper Arena, where the action will take place through Thursday night's acceptance speeches.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford spent their last days of relaxation in Los Angeles and Washington, respectively, before flying here today to apply some last-minute personal persuasion to the delegates.

Peaceful Note

The prospect of serious platform fights diminished today when Mr. Reagan wrote members of the Platform Committee that their draft had "great strengths" in all of the areas he regarded as critical for the fall campaign.

While reserving until tomorrow a decision on whether "some matters should come before the entire convention for consideration," the former California governor said that on 10 "key issues . . . you have succeeded . . . in writing planks of which you can be proud."

Mr. Reagan praised the planks on national defense, the Middle East, inflation, crime, gun control, welfare reform and federal spending, and the endorsement of constitutional changes to curb busing and abortion and reverse the ban on school prayer.

All of those were areas where Ford supporters had anticipated possible challenges from the Reagan camp.

Rockefeller and Presidency: So Many Could-Have-Beens

(Continued from Page 1)

and he bristled, in Chicago not long ago when a television reporter said: "You haven't been heard from in a long time. What exactly have you been doing lately?"

He has, in fact, raised more than $5 million for the party since becoming a liberated non-candidate. He made a nine-country trip—accompanied by only one journalist—and delivered 11 speeches around the nation on "The Future of Freedom." He had hoped the speeches would get people *talking about campaign* issues, instead of personalities, but they received scant coverage in the press.

UPI.

Sen. Jesse Helms

Two Leaders Of 3d Party Weigh Helms

By David S. Broder and Stephen Isaacs

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15 (WP). —Principal organizers of a prospective conservative third-party movement have focused on Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., as their likely presidential candidate, it has been learned.

Sen. Helms, who is here spearheading the conservative fight on Republican platform planks and promoting the presidential nomination chances of both Ronald Reagan and Sen. James Buckley jr., Cons-R-N.Y., is himself the presidential choice of the organizers of a conservative party convention to be held in Chicago on Aug. 25-28.

Sen. Helms, in an interview, said Friday, "I won't be there" but stopped just short of declaring that he would not run.

The senator was named as the prospective third-party candidate by two principal figures in the planning for the Chicago convention— William Rusher, publisher of the National Review magazine, and Richard Viguerie, publisher of the Conservative Digest and fund-raiser for conservative candidates.

Mr. Rusher said that, "certainly if Ford is nominated, I intend *to ask Sen. Helms to accept* the presidential nomination."

Referring to platform fights in which he has been involved, he said, "We conservatives have done far better than I expected." Sen. *Helms said he had not given up* hope of Mr. Reagan's nomination and could even support Mr. Ford "unless something I can't see now occurs."

"I respect what they [Mr. Rusher and Mr. Viguerie] are doing," he said, "but I just see nothing to be gained from it at all."

Mr. Rusher said that about 1,000 persons are expected at the convention. They will represent state conservative movements operating under the names of the American Independent party or the American Independence party.

Mr. Rusher and Mr. Viguerie both stressed that their own participation in the third-party effort is predicated on the assumption of President Ford's nomination.

Rep. Passman Upset In Louisiana Primary

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15 (AP). —Jerry Huckaby, a dairy farmer, upset veteran Rep. Otto Passman in Louisiana's Democratic congressional primary election yesterday. Mr. Huckaby, 35, had 45,589 votes and Rep. Passman, 76, had 40,888.

Rep. Passman, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations subcommittee, was first elected to Congress in 1946. He won his last election with 75 per cent of the vote and had no opposition the time before. He endeared himself to voters in his largely rural 5th District by taking a strong conservative stance.

Feuded With 'West Wing'

Ex-Aide Denies Watergate Broke Mrs. Nixon's Spirit

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (NYT).— "The key point is that they never understood Washington, never figured out how to cultivate friends or negotiate with enemies. They simply couldn't reach out and thus they built a fortress."

In these words, Helen McCain Smith recently summarized her rather wistful thoughts of what was wrong with the Nixon presidency and what ultimately led to its collapse.

Mrs. Smith served as Mrs. Nixon's press secretary in the last agonizing months of the Nixon presidency. She is now an information officer in the U.S. Embassy here.

She has found herself back in the news because of an article of which she is co-author in the July issue of Good Housekeeping magazine. She helped write the article in order to "set straight the record" on Mrs Nixon's behavior during the few months that preceded the president's resignation and return to California.

Unawareness Cited

The impression left in Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward's second book, "The Final Days," was that Mrs. Nixon could not cope with the shattering denouement of her husband's tenure—that she took to drink, failed to perform official duties and came close to divorcing Mr. Nixon.

Mrs. Smith says that none of this is true. Both in the article and in an interview here this week, she concedes that Mrs. Nixon was not aware of the scope of the scandal, preferred to believe that her husband had been misled by "unscrupulous advisers," and did not realize that her family would have to leave the White House until the president gathered them all together on Aug. 2, 1974, in the Lincoln Room and showed them a transcript of a decisively incriminatory tape of discussions in his office.

Mrs. Smith says she does not know enough to comment on the "private life" of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon—what they told each other as the scandal deepened. But she clearly feels that the president's wife was never properly recognized or rewarded for her loyalty, in good years and bad, and that while she willingly succumbed to the demands of *political life she was often hurt* by them.

Mrs. Nixon's behavior, she said, was carefully watched by the West Wing of the White House—presided over by H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, for whom Mrs. Smith has very little affection. In the Good Housekeeping article, Mrs. Smith recalled that rumors circulated throughout the White House that Mr. Haldeman felt that Mrs. Nixon was a "political liability" and that "the president would do well to dump her."

Rumors Not Confirmed

Mrs. Smith said that she never was able to confirm these rumors. But she did say that on occasion Mrs. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman violently disagreed on matters of taste, if not politics.

On one occasion, Mrs. Smith says, Mr. Haldeman recommended the taping and marketing of a White House concert by Johnny Cash. Mrs. Nixon thought that the idea was exploitative and successfully vetoed it. She also successfully complained about *the flamboyant uniforms* that Mr. Haldeman briefly imposed on the White House guards.

There were other points of difference, according to Mrs. Smith, between the first lady and "the men in the West Wing"—Mrs. Nixon and staff were consigned to the East Wing, like other presidential wives. Mrs. Nixon, for example thought that White House staff members should circulate among ordinary Washingtonians.

"But," says Mrs. Smith, "dinner parties were discouraged. We were not to mix with Democrats, liberals or reporters. This was regarded as frivolous activity. People who got too friendly with the opposition soon suffered."

Mrs. Smith's vision of Mrs. Nixon is that of a woman who accepted her role as a political wife but then found that victory did not bring any sense of freedom.

Carrier Pigeon 729 Days Late

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (UPI).— An East German breeder's carrier pigeon has established what could be described as a record for slow flights, the *East German news agency* ADN said yesterday.

It took the pigeon two years, instead of the customary seven hours, to fly from Warsaw to its owner in the small village of Zimmern in the district of Erfurt.

The owner, a retired locksmith, said that somebody apparently interrupted the flight *by catching and detaining the* pigeon.

Kissinger Warns Sea Parley Of Unilateral Action by U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 15 (WP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned the Law of the Sea Conference that unless it reaches compromises acceptable to Washington on three key issues "within a reasonably short period of time," the United States may act alone to grant U.S. companies secure access to deep-sea riches.

Mr. Kissinger's warnings, in a statement to the U.S. delegation, were regarded as softer than some of his earlier public statements on the issue of seabed mining. Nonetheless, he insisted on three points:

- U.S. companies must be free to exploit minerals on the deep seabed.
- The extension of coastal states' jurisdiction offshore from 12 miles to 200 miles, must be limited so as not to hamper free navigation.
- There must be freedom of scientific research within the 200-mile zone.

5th Session

These U.S. prerequisites, Mr. Kissinger said, are "now under assault" in the negotiations taking place during this fifth session of the conference, which is to run here through Sept. 17.

At a luncheon for officials of the conference, Mr. Kissinger sounded a far more optimistic note, although his warning on the protection of U.S. interests was repeated.

"I am confident we will succeed," he told conference officials, pledging a major U.S. effort at the present session to reach accommodation with the interests of other nations.

Mr. Kissinger spent most of the day at the U.S. mission, *across the street from UN head*quarters, where the lunch was held. He met with the chief negotiators from the delegations of Kenya, Mexico, West Germany, India, Egypt, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Mr. Kissinger promised to return in two or three weeks to negotiate the problems that remain deadlocked.

Progress Hoped

The U.S. objective, he said, is to make progress on the most difficult issues in this session, so a final session of the conference can take place early next year, to complete agreements on the text of a sea law treaty.

The conference itself remains deadlocked, however, on how to regulate the exploitation of deep-sea minerals and how to divide the *profits between industrial* and Third World countries. After two weeks of negotiating, the committee dealing with that subject was still unable to agree Friday on procedures or even on which are the key issues to be negotiated.

The text now before the conference guarantees Western corporations access to deep-sea minerals but a vocal group of Third World nations wants to renegotiate those treaty articles.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's threat of unilateral action on this issue, many Third World delegates believe what other U.S. officials have said publicly—that Congress is not likely to act on deep-sea mining legislation until next spring at the earliest.

Many of the delegations, therefore, are seeking to stall until next year, in the belief that a Democratic administration may be less vulnerable to the pressures of U.S. mining corporations than the Ford administration and that the result will be a bigger cut of the profits for the poor countries.

Carter Says He Disavows Appointee List

By Linda Charlton

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 15 (NYT). —Jimmy Carter has disavowed what he described as an "intra-staff memorandum" listing 19 "unsuccessful" Republicans placed in high government positions by *President Ford and said its* release had been "a serious mistake" by a staff member.

The list had been prepared to substantiate Mr. Carter's charges last week that Mr. Ford was using the federal regulatory agencies and other government departments as "dumping grounds" for unsuccessful Republican candidates and political faithful.

Its widespread release coincided almost *exactly with* the arrival here Thursday of one of those listed, CIA Director George Bush. Friday, Mr. Carter said, "I have not listed anyone" and specifically exempted Mr. Bush.

"I've never discussed at any time the qualifications of George Bush," he said. "As a matter of fact, I happen to think a lot of the qualifications of George Bush. I would not include George Bush among those who were appointed just because of political reasons. So far at least, the commitments he made to Senate investigating committees have been kept . . . and from the evidence I have, he has done a *good job in correcting those* defects."

Abilities Questioned

Mr. Carter had few kind words, however, for another Ford administration official, FBI Director Clarence Kelley. Mr. Kelley's administrative abilities were questioned Thursday by Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, Mr. Carter's running mate, who was in Plains for the intelligence briefing by Mr. Bush.

"I agree with Sen. Mondale that he [Kelley] has not gotten adequate control over the FBI," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter's remarks were made at a press conference with *California Gov. Edmund Brown* jr., who said he was "prepared to help in any way he [Carter] sees fit" with the Carter campaign. Mr. Carter said he had asked Gov. Brown to help in California and other states.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter's pollster, Patrick Caddell, without giving details or statistics, said yesterday that polls taken since the Democratic convention show Mr. Carter "basically even or ahead" throughout the country.

Legion Symptoms Appear After Catholic Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP). —One of two persons who exhibited symptoms similar to the Legionnaires' disease after attending the 41st Roman Catholic International Eucharistic Congress here last week was released from a Connecticut hospital yesterday. The American Legion convention was held from July 21 to 24 in Philadelphia. The mysterious disease *broke out after* the convention.

Louis Fortunate, 38, a musician from White Plains, N.Y., was discharged from the Danbury hospital where he had been admitted Wednesday with a fever of 105 degrees.

Msgr. John Donnelly, 54, of Spokane, Wash., was hospitalized in Washington, D.C., with symptoms of the disease. His condition was not disclosed.

Dr. Jay Weiner of Danbury, Mr. Fortunate's physician, said he doubted that Mr. Fortunate had anything other than a virus.

Chest X-rays taken when Mr. Fortunate was admitted showed "symptoms similar to but not entirely typical of the Legionnaires' disease," a hospital spokesman said.

The two men were first persons *to report symptoms* of the illness since Aug. 3. Dr. Lewis Polk, Philadelphia health commissioner, said Friday. Meanwhile, Jane Palmer, 64, a Legionnaire's wife, died yesterday, Pennsylvania's health secretary said, bringing the death toll to 25. Officials earlier had, in error, put the number of deaths at 27.

14 Staffers Sick At Hospital Shut Over Fever Case

TORONTO, Aug. 15 (Reuters). —Fourteen members of the staff at a Toronto hospital where a woman is suspected of having Lassa fever have developed high temperatures or slight fevers, an official said last night.

But preliminary blood tests on the woman patient, Mrs. Olga Kamckey, have been negative. Assistant Deputy Health Minister Boyd Suttie said. Laissa fever, a rare West African disease, is highly contagious and is fatal about a third of the time.

The hospital, Etobicoke General, was closed to new patients and visitors after Mrs. Kamckey, 56, was admitted in critical condition as a Lassa fever suspect following her return from a tour of Europe. She had become ill in Florence.

She showed slight improvement yesterday, Mr. Suttie said.

More than half the 404 passengers on her homeward flight have been contacted and none has any symptoms of the disease.

Raise for Farm Workers

ROME, Aug. 15 (Reuters).— Italian farm workers are to receive a minimum monthly wage of 192,920 lire ($230) under an agreement reached with employers yesterday—an increase of nearly 10 per cent.

BI Probe Begins n Fla. Slaying f Mafia Figure

WASHINGTON (AP).—The H will try to determine whether obster John Roselli, 70, was rdered because of his Senate stimony about CIA plots to kill iban Premier Fidel Castro.

Attorney General Edward Levi uthorized the FBI to enter the oselli homicide case," a Justice partment spokesman said Friy.

Roselli's body was found in a ain-wrapped oil drum in Biscyne Bay on the Florida coast week ago. He had told Senate vestigators about his role in a IA plan to use Mafia figures to assassinate Mr. Castro. The plot as never carried out.

Mr. Levi's decision followed quests from Senate Intelligence mmittee members who urged Justice Department to take er the investigation.

Roselli once was the West Coast utenant of Chicago mobster m Giancana, who also was inlved in the CIA plot against r. Castro. Giancana was murred in his Chicago home in he last year, just before he was have been summoned to testify fore Senate investigators. The ancana murder has not been lved.

liss Van Houten f Manson Group Wins New Trial

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP). A new trial has been granted a member of the Charles Manson "family," but Manson and other cult members have been fused new trials for the 1969 rders of actress Sharon Tate d six others.

Leslie Van Houten, 26, convict- in the Leno and Rosemary bianca killings only, was granta new trial Friday by the ate Court of Appeals. The rul- was 2-1.

She was sentenced to death 1971 but the death sentence s changed to life imprisonnt after capital punishment s ruled unconstitutional.

The appeals Court said the appearance of her attorney inrupted the continuity of legal presentation necessary to a fair al.

Ronald Hughes, her lawyer, disappeared just before final guments were presented. It was er determined that he drowned in a flash flood while on a ishing trip. Mr. Hughes was sisted by another attorney.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Monday, August 16, 1976 *

Down to the Wire

The fact that President Ford and former Gov. Ronald Reagan are panting into the homestretch, each making the gestures he hopes will gain the inch or two, the delegate or so, that will enable him to win by a nose, is what gives the present drama to the Republican convention opening in Kansas City today. Yet there are other, more durable reasons for the significance or that meeting.

For one thing, the closeness of the Republican race, as opposed to the calm certainty that accompanied former Gov. James Carter to New York, to be crowned by the Democrats for his primary victory, has its own part to play in the history of U.S. politics. Men have gone to conventions before this, sure of being nominated. But almost always they were presidents seeking a second term, with all the power in terms of public acceptance and administrative manipulation that implied.

That this condition has been reversed in 1976 stems in part from the fact that Mr. Carter was able to use the primary system to knock off his opponents on the way to the convention, and in part to Mr. Ford's unique position as an appointed President who owed his appointment to the discredited Richard Nixon. There are other factors of relative charisma in the long pre-convention exposure which played their parts in New York, and now will do so in Kansas City. More important was the ideological swing to the right which has been so powerful in the United States as it celebrated the 200th anniversary of a revolution.

U.S. politics, under the two-party system, usually embraces elements of both left and right within both major parties. The differences are usually relative, rather than absolute: If a conservative Goldwater or a liberal McGovern dominates his own party, the wings flee to the opposition. That is why Mr. Carter named Sen. Walter Mondale as vice-presidential candidate; why Mr. Reagan jumped the gun and named Sen. Richard Schweiker as his running mate.

The differences between the Carter choice and that of Mr. Reagan are that the ostensible ideological differences are far greater in the latter case, and also that the Republicans in convention assembling are more coherently conservative than the Democrats. That President Ford has been essentially conservative, and that his conservatism has seen a substantial recovery of the economy are two facts that should win him applause in Kansas City. That Mr. Reagan has won so much support by being even more conservative shows a party trend and a national trend.

The Democrats seem to want a more activist president—but about the only specific difference between the Carter policies and the Ford practices would seem to be direct federal aid for the unemployed. Yet, with the present tendencies within the Republicans—so many of them seem to be looking back to Coolidge, rather than to Hoover, for their approach to national affairs—they could very easily lose their liberal contingent to the Democrats, even as the latter could lose their Wallaceites to the Republicans. So the Republican candidates, and their party, go down to the wire in Kansas City, and the right lane of the course is painfully crowded.

A Start in Portugal

Gen. Antonio de Spinola had every right to return to Portugal to face his accusers in court and elsewhere; but his arrival in Lisbon at this time only adds to the heavy burdens of a fledgling minority government—Portugal's first freely elected one in half a century—just as it takes its tentative first steps.

The presence of the former provisional president is divisive in a society already dangerously polarized. It infuriates the Communists and their allies, who charge Spinola with a long list of offenses, including involvement in an abortive coup of March, 1975. And it will embolden further a reviving rightist movement, faithful to the memory of Portugal's long-time strongman, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

In the long run, Premier Mario Soares is probably right in believing it is healthier to allow potential opponents of the new democratic government to come home than to have them plotting abroad. In any event, Soares understands that the survival of democracy in Portugal depends far less on the activities of Spinola than on the government's success in reviving and modernizing Western Europe's most backward economy.

With tacit approval of Parliament (no vote was taken) of his Socialist government's recovery program, Soares and his ministers must now get down to a staggering task. They must curb the worst inflation in Europe without adding to an unemployment rate already so high as to threaten widespread unrest. They must revive industries, many of which have never been competitive but all of which have been hampered by erratic policies of provisional governments for two years. They must somehow absorb 600,000 refugees from Portugal's lost overseas territories.

Although other parties in the National Assembly criticized the Soares program—the Communists said it would "open the way to a capitalist recovery"—none put down a no-confidence motion. The democratic parties recognized the gravity of Portugal's crisis and were ready to give Soares a fair chance. But many still believe Soares would have been wiser to form a coalition with the reformist Popular Democrats, thus insuring a healthy parliamentary majority.

Fortunately, the United States promptly signaled support for the new government, signing agreements for $25 million in economic and social aid. This is a tiny fraction of Portugal's needs from abroad, but the gesture is more important than the initial amounts as an earnest of Washington's confidence in Portugal's hard-won democracy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Red Information?

Santiago Carillo, leader of the Spanish Communist party, recently compared the situation in world Communism to that in Christianity at the time of the Protestant Reformation. In the past, he argued, he and his fellow Communists "had our Pope, our Vatican" in Moscow; but now he sees himself and other dissident Western European Communists as a sort of collective Martin Luther demanding radical change.

The analogy is hardly new, of course, and Western observers of Communism have long considered that creed a "secular religion" in which Marx, Engels and Lenin play ideological roles corresponding to those of the deity in other faiths. What is startling in Carillo's rhetoric is that he, a Communist leader, uses the religious images and comparisons that formerly were confined to the critics of Communism.

But even Carillo's heresies pale before those of the Japanese Communist party, whose rise in electoral and other support in recent years testifies to the political utility of its modernizing and reformist trend. Two years ago the Japanese Communist leadership removed from its approved reading list more than 20 classics of Marxism-Leninism including such hoary treasures as "The Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels, and Lenin's "State and Revolution." The reason given was the need to discourage "dogmatic obedience" among Japanese Communists.

At the party's congress later this summer, it dropped advocacy of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" as well as removing the term "Marxism-Leninism" from the party constitution. Last March, in a public communiqué, the Japanese and Spanish Communist parties agreed that in a future socialist society "the state will not be allowed to lay down a particular ideology as a state ideology or the only 'authorized philosophy,' or to force the people to accept such an ideology." The communiqué also backed a pluralistic political system in which governments would change as the result of elections, while also endorsing such other values as respect for human rights, trade union independence and the right to strike. If one takes their public statements seriously, then the Japanese and Spanish Communists have very little in common with Soviet and Chinese Communists. If Carillo and other "scientific socialists"—as these Communists now like to call themselves—really depart as far as they claim from the Soviet and the Chinese models, it would be more honest for them to drop the Moscow connection altogether. Otherwise cynical observers may suspect the way is being left open for some future counterreformation, in which ideological baggage now being ostentatiously dropped might be restored to favor—with the Communists in power

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

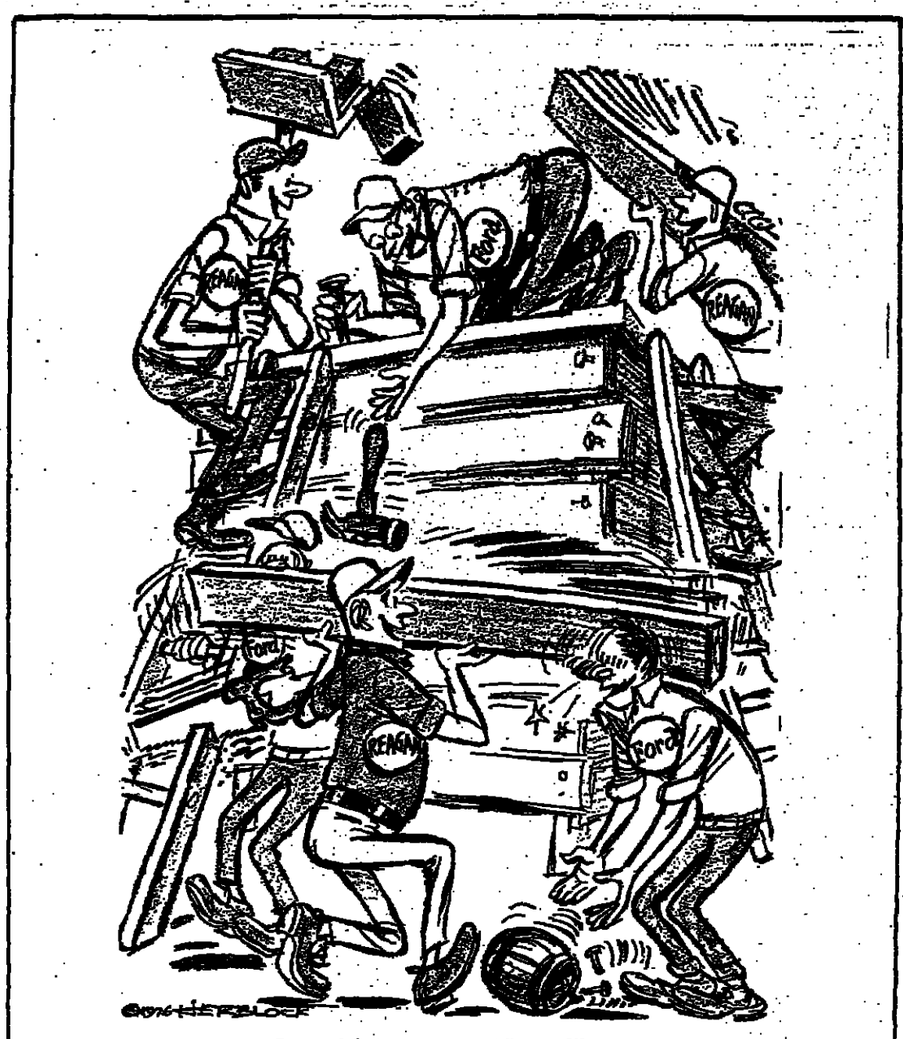
August 16, 1901

SHANGHAI.—The Russian officials here have issued a proclamation in Chinese declaring Russia's suzerainty over their district, enforcing various Russian laws, abrogating Chinese laws, and prohibiting, under heavy penalty, the practice of natives referring any disputes to the arbitration of the British or U.S. merchants or missionaries. All disputes must in future be referred to Russians for settlement.

Fifty Years Ago

August 16, 1926

LONDON.—Rumors are again circulating of a revolution in Russia. Stories are being heard of rioting in the streets of Moscow and Odessa, with many being killed and hundreds injured. The committee of Commissars are reportedly enacting special measures to restore public order. The principal cause of the trouble seems to be the Ukrainian people's wish to break away from the Soviet Union.



'Absolutely—We Must Build a United Party.'

Not Another Greek Tragedy!

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—The external dangers of the persistently ugly Turkish-Greek quarrel are blatantly obvious: a threat to world peace and to NATO unity as well as to the complex of U.S. relationships with the volatile East Mediterranean. But there is also something inherently sad about the fact that this problem, which is in truth so needless and, stripped of emotional aspects, so capable of solution, should be hampering democracy's impressive progress here.

Just over two years ago Greece was still in the straitjacket of military dictatorship imposed by a conspiracy of colonels in 1967. In the wake of that inept regime's effort to seize Cyprus by an abortive coup, Turkey invaded the disputed island. The junta collapsed and Constantine Caramanlis, a previous premier, returned from his self-sought exile in Paris and restored democracy.

The Record

As he himself recounts the record, within 10 months free national and municipal elections had been held, a plebiscite whose results were unchallenged decided on a republican form of government to replace the refrigerated monarchy, a progressive constitution was approved and a president chosen—all without bloodshed. Greece suddenly possessed free Europe's only strong government dominated by one majority party in parliament and public opinion. Everywhere else, coalition or minority cabinets ruled.

The army—pampered by the colonels it produced—had inadequate weapons and was deeply involved in politics; today it is properly equipped and boasts good discipline and high morale. Those of its leaders who had seized national power have been purged and the social structure was not upset thereby.

The economy has hauled out of a morass. In 1974 the gross national product was minus 2 per cent. Last year it was 3 per cent, and this year it is expected to be 5 per cent. The government estimates 1976 inflation at 10 to 12 per cent.

The balance-of-payments crisis has vanished and, despite heavy defense expenditures (in hard currency installments), Greece no longer has to borrow. Unemployment during this year's first quarter is 37.4 per cent less than for the same period of 1975.

Moreover, Caramanlis has crossed the threshold of Greece's great European dream by gaining acceptance as a member of the Common Market. He estimates it will take two to three years for complete admission and that the initial period, while this little land's economy adjusts, will be difficult. Nevertheless, he says: "I have warned our industrialists and farmers: 'I am going to throw you into the sea and you will have to swim or sink.'"

This, then, is the picture as Greece teeters on the edge of fresh embroilment with Turkey in an argument that has persisted on and off for generations but was recently revived by the Cyprus and Aegean issues. The new political system is surprisingly stable, considering the volatile people it governs and its short duration.

The republic's president has adequate executive powers—less than France's chief of state but more than West Germany's. He can exercise a veto, choose premiers, decide on plebiscites and influence long-range policy; he cannot intervene in day-to-day decisions.

The press, after seven years of dictatorial shackles, is free to the degree of licentiousness. Political opposition speaks out boldly, especially the talented parliamentary orator Andreas Papandreou. But the opposition is divided: its lack of unity and responsibility is if anything a special weakness of the existing system.

Just prior to the latest, ongoing crisis with Turkey—this one over mineral exploitation of the continental shelf beneath the Aegean Sea—Caramanlis had earned considerable acclaim by offering the tarnished Olympic Games a permanent, nonpoliticized home—ancient Olympia itself, where the whole idea began. Greece was ready to finance a major share of the costs, probably through a long-term loan serviced by quadrennial profits from the competition.

Now, suddenly—tragic but far from unusual in this passionate, changeable land—the picture of happy, democratic health has altered. A few days ago Caramanlis was confident his national and parliamentary majority was greater than ever as the free-thinking, free-speaking Greeks savored the additional pleasures of prosperity spiced with liberty.

But if the current confrontation develops badly—and in this part of the world anything can happen with utmost abruptness—how will the nation react? Last week the Premier would confidently have bet on greater support than at any time since his return. The Greeks seemed to show overwhelming confidence in his leadership. Next week—who knows? That is the danger of unpredictable Aegean political winds.

Letters

Lefebvre Conflict

Why is it that Catholic affairs more often than not are being reported in the press with so little factual knowledge? A case in point is Reuters' dispatch on French Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre's conflict with his Roman authorities (IHT, Aug. 9).

This prelate's open rebellion is not primarily motivated by his saying Mass in Latin. The issue is rather whether the Mass ought to be celebrated in accordance with the new Latin rite instituted by Pope Paul VI or in accordance with the now outdated rite of Pius V. The former was promulgated in accordance with the instructions of the Vatican Council 10 years ago. The new Latin Mass differs but little from the old one and fully preserves the traditional substance. Of course, the vernacular now is being used worldwide and accepted everywhere by the overwhelming majority of the faithful.

Bishop Lefebvre, however, does not only refuse to abide by these new regulations. He violently opposes fundamental decisions of the Council regarding religious liberty, inter-faith ecumenical relations and the collegiality of the bishops. He charges that these progressive reforms amount to a "protestantizing" and "democratizing" of his church and to what he calls "neo-modernism". He goes as far as to pretend that "freemasons have infiltrated the Church, undermining its basic tenets and traditions." He has challenged the very validity of traditional church law whereby he was enjoined from ordaining priests, administering the Sacraments and even preaching.

Contrary to claims of his adherents the Roman authorities have given him extensive hearings in a most tolerant and charitable manner. Nevertheless he continues to ignore their orders. This is the real reason why he now was suspended from his priestly functions. If he persists in his stubbornness he will face formal excommunication for his defiance of church discipline which causes a serious split among his coreligionists and may even cause a new schism.

The Rev. AELRED FYNTAN.
Bad Ragaz, Switzerland.

Soviet Obsolescence

Re "Kremlin Spins Its Wheels" (IHT, Aug. 5): The Soviets seem to have adopted another capitalistic automotive feature—built-in obsolescence. When asked why there were so many new taxis in Budapest, the local cabbie explained, "These things [mostly Ladas and Zsiguli—Russian-made Fiats] only last about a year, then we have to buy a new one."

AL HIX.
Budapest.

John Connally

Ghost at the Party

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The most interesting ghost in the wings of the Republican National Convention is still Big John, Silver John Connally of Texas. Ford and Reagan may wreck the party temporarily with their factional wrangling, but regardless of who wins the nomination, Connally will still be around to inherit the wreckage.

What is going on in Kansas City is not only a battle for the Republican top line on the ballot, but the preliminary skirmishes for the leadership of the Republican party in the coming four years.

Unless the Republicans win in November, both Ford and Reagan, now in their middle 60s, will be finished as national party leaders, and somebody else will have to speak for the GOP in the rest of the seventies.

In the Congress, this will probably be Sen. Robert P. Griffin, the President's buddy from Michigan, and minority leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona, neither of whom is likely to inspire the republic. But Connally has a voice like a cannon and, at 59, he is still young and brassy enough to dream of the presidential nomination in 1980.

He has other formidable advantages and disadvantages. Either as a vice-presidential nominee or as campaign manager after Labor Day, he has the ability to emerge as the most effective political debater in the campaign.

Pass for Wisdom

He is a gifted illusionist, a powerful howler in political rallies, a suave and convincing talker in small groups, and a master of all those psychological myths and demons that often pass for wisdom in a distracted and cynical age.

Both because and despite of this, he has a substantial following of both Ford and Reagan supporters. He is a political pro in a party of amateurs, a pragmatist who knows the Republicans cannot win without raiding the Democrats and independents, a long-ball gambler and attacker in a party now very much on the defensive, and a Texan with a good chance of bringing that state into the Republican column in November.

Connally's disadvantages are equally obvious. He is a recent convert to the Republican party, stained by his past ties to both Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, denounced by many liberal Republicans as an opportunistic newcomer and by many Democrats as an unreliable turncoat.

His indictment and subsequent acquittal on charges of taking illegal payments from the milk producers are probably less important than his reputation as a political adventurer who sticks to nothing for long except his own ambitions.

When he says he's not sure whether he would accept the vice-presidential nomination if offered, he strains the imagination of even his most fervent supporters, and revives memories of the Nixon rhetoric people are trying to forget.

Even so, Big John has his us in a brawl, which is what th election promises to be, and th Republicans are obviously i trouble.

Since 1920, they have nomina ed Harding, Coolidge, Hoove Landon, Willkie, Dewey, Eise hower, Nixon, Goldwater, a Nixon twice again—scarcely illustrious company.

Even in the 28 of these years when they held the Wh House, they didn't recruit a develop the young leaders of t rising generation; and are n engaged in an old men's quar between Ford, 63, and Reag 65.

An Outsider

Meanwhile the Democrats ha passed over their old guard Humphrey, Muskie and Jackso left over from the tragedy of t young Jack Kennedy's days, lear ed their lesson of the exclusi ideological politics of the M Govern campaign, and accept Carter, an outsider at 51, again the will of their most libe leaders.

This involves some risks, more than the Democrats a willing to admit. Carter's we nesses are that he is still co paratively unknown, inexperienc in foreign affairs, and a devo moralist appealing to a large secular electorate in the urb North.

He might be vulnerable savage attack and even ridic as a new boy innocent of wo affairs, who won the Democra nomination by running again the Washington he proposes lead, and doing so with ma traditionally conservative Repu lican arguments.

Neither Gerald Ford nor Ron Reagan is very good at this s of slashing attack. After th get through scalding the Dem crats as the party of the spenders and big lenders who s soft on welfare chiselers, th have very little left.

But Connally is not an id ologue trained in the Republic tradition of "respectability." is a political brawler who loo and dresses like a Wall Str banker, and knows all the Dem cratic weaknesses subject to ri cule.

It would be a long shot f Ford to put Connally on t ticket and unleash him on t low road to shoot it out wi Carter. And it might not wo either, for Carter didn't co to the top of Georgia politics a the Democratic party by playi pattycake in the political alle

Still, the delegates in Kans City are bound to think that Ford had all this much trou edging out Reagan, he will pe somebody on the ticket or ru ning the campaign who pa bigger guns than either Cart or Ford.

Big John's name keeps co ing up, and getting knock down, but in one job or t other, he's bound to be arou As the pros say, he's one hellu guy, but he always seems to arriving or departing at the wro time, always in opposition a never on top.

And, If Cancer Were Wiped Out

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—What if nobody died of cancer? Everyone would die of other things, of course.

This might seem like an inappropriate time to dwell on that unpleasant truism. After all, the U.S. government just announced the agreeable news that Americans are dying at the lowest rate in their 200-year history.

But cancer is the only disease among the top 15 causes of death that is killing Americans at an increasing rate. And now a demographer has given grounds for believing that even if the ambitious scientific assault on cancer were to succeed totally tomorrow, life expectancy would not change dramatically.

Conrad Taeuber, who is associated with the Population Center at the Kennedy Institute here, notes that since 1900 there have been dramatic gains in life expectancy at birth, but much smaller gains in life expectancy for persons who reach 70:

Young Spared

The conquest of the worst killers of children (scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza, etc.) has meant that diseases of the older population have moved up on the list of killers. Policymakers also must consider what diseases and other causes of death would be "substituted" (Taeuber's word) for cancer if cancer were eliminated.

Society's resources are increasingly devoted to fighting diseases that are primarily afflictions of older persons. And society must face the fact that if science saves that portion of the population from a major killer like cancer, other killers will increase. And with the help of actuaries we can guess with a reasonable degree of accuracy how much they will increase.

Drawing upon actuarial data, Taeuber reports that if cancer were eliminated, average life expectancy would increase about 2.5 years. But the expectation of life for persons 65 or older would increase just 1.4 years. (Three-fifths of cancer deaths are of persons 65 or older.)

To illustrate his thesis about the potential redistribution of death, Taeuber takes figures from 1973, when cancer was the cause of 356,000 (18 per cent) of the 1,973,000 U.S. deaths. He calculates that if none of the cancer deaths had occurred, there would have been, in the next few years, the following increases of deaths from other causes:

193,000 deaths from heart and related diseases,
45,000 from strokes,
12,000 from influenza and pneumonia,
14,000 from emphysema and other respiratory diseases,
10,000 from diabetes,
6,000 from kidney disease,
20,000 from accidents (about half from motor vehicles),
6,000 from suicide,
3,000 from murder.

That is, two-thirds of the 356,000 lives "saved" in 1973 from cancer would have been lost in a relatively few years to heart afflictions and strokes. Taeuber adds: "These numbers are probably somewhat understated. The median age of cancer victims was 67 years at the time of death. At that stage of life every added year exposes the person to sharply increasing risks of death from heart conditions or strokes."

All told, 309,000 of the 356,000 persons "saved" from cancer would have died from something on the above list. Similarly, if all major cardiac diseases had been eliminated by 1973, deaths from cancer and strokes would have increased 284,000 and 211,000 respectively.

It is difficult to extrapolate estimates of health costs from such figures. But Taeuber notes that if cancer were conquered, the "substitute" causes of death would include some which often involve higher costs than cancer cases. Incapacitating strokes are one example.

Taeuber concludes that "it appears that total health cost could not be decreased simply by the elimination of cancer." He does not grind any ax, but he does note that "much remains to be done to bring our rates of death in the early ages down to levels which have already been achieved by some other countries, and to spread these gains to all sectors of the population."

Of course this is not to say, and Taeuber does not say, that the conquest of cancer should be abandoned. But there is, as Taeuber says, much uncertainty about the "dollar effects" of health spending, given that the conquest of any major killer of older persons involves "sentencing" (Taeuber's word) many of the "saved" persons to equally unpleasant diseases and other causes of death. So say the actuaries who must be unpleasant people.

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Obituaries

uigi Gorini, a Microbiologist, ho Fought Fascism in Italy

ROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 15).—Luigi Gorini, 72, an rd-winning microbiologist fought the rise of Fascism taly, died Friday in a hospital

he former professor at Har- University was known for work in microgenetics and obiology.

Gorini's work in the Italian erground began when he was wn out of the University avia in 1931 for refusing to an oath of allegiance to Fascist government.

the end of World War II transformed Selvion, a sum- colony in the Italian Alps, n a camp for children of ists into an orphanage for ish refugees.

e and his wife took care of e than 1,000 children in e years and helped them grate to Israel. He was ored in Israel this year for activities in Italy.

r. Gorini left Italy first to h at the University of Paris. 1955, he became a visiting archer at New York Uni- ity.

e joined the Harvard ical School faculty in 1957 continued doing research at school after his retirement. vard awarded him the Ledlie e in 1965 for his discoveries at the effects of drugs on ality.

Dr. Petras Karvelis

ADEN-BADEN, West Ger- y, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Dr. ras Karvelis, 79, a founder the independent republic of uania after World War I, died here.

Family members said Dr. Karvelis, who had suffered a heart attack and lung problems in the last three years, died Tuesday.

He lived in West Germany after fleeing his country when the Soviet Union took control in 1940.

Dr. Karvelis, who was born into a farming family in the Lithuanian village of Yestrakis, figured in the movement which overthrew the first attempt to establish the Baltic state as a Soviet republic in 1918.

He served as finance minister for four years beginning in 1926 and thereafter combined a business career with efforts to further his country's international status.

After World War II, he worked in wine importing and exporting. He was a qualified physician and a lawyer.

OOP-SIDE DOWN—Sign put up beside road construction project in Yorkshire.

Keystone.

losquitoes ose Threat o Houston

By Nicholas C. Chriss

OUSTON, Aug. 15.—Citizens Houston have been warned to y inside their homes at night avoid a plague of mosquitoes uring encephalitis.

obert Bartnett, director of squito control in Harris unty, said the mosquitoes were st active at nightfall.

t may be that few of the 2.5 llion residents of the Houston a are out after dark anyway cause of the high humidity and stering heat that has descend- on this city after a long wet ell, perfect breeding conditions the mosquitoes and for trans- ssion of the dangerous disease. The city's first confirmed en- halitis case of the year was orted Thursday.

An encephalitis (inflamation of brain) epidemic struck Hous- in 1964 and resulted in the ablishment of a mosquito-con- l program. In that year, ac- ding to figures from the U.S. blic Health Service, quoted by Bartnett, there were 713 pos- le cases of encephalitis in uston, including 236 confirmed es and 34 deaths.

My opinion is that people uld avoid outdoor activities en possible," Mr. Bartnett said. e said one in every 700 mos- toes in the area carries en- halitis.

ouston is an ideal breeding and for mosquitoes, which k up the disease from birds. e city suffers from a variety mosquito that breeds in urban as, especially in sewage, pol- d waters and artificial con- ners.

Mr. Bartnett has been urging ustonians to clean up the es where water collects. oth the heat and the humidity the area have been in the 90s a month or so.

© Los Angeles Times.

ew at Protests gainst Spinola

ISBON, Aug. 15 (UPI).— hly publicized marches by the left in central Lisbon and orto on Friday to protest the ase of former President An- io de Spinola drew only small, dued crowds.

n each city, observers estimat- the turnout at less than 1,000 sons despite the endorsement 40 Communist-controlled labor ons and various "people's ver" committees of the revolu- ary left.

en. Spinola, 66, returned last k from 17 months in exile was detained for questioning n his involvement in an abor- coup in March of last year.

Sees Oil Price Increase

Saudi Minister Reports Plans To Cut Foreign Aid Program

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP).—Saudi Arabian foreign assistance, a major source of funds for Arab countries, has reached its peak and is declining, according to Saudi Minister of Planning Hisham Nazer.

The official, who is in Washington on a business and vacation trip to the United States, said that Saudi aid worldwide has been running at the rate of $4 billion a year. He did not say what the new aid figure will be, but was definite that it will be less.

"To call Saudi Arabia a rich country is a mistake, a misconception," Mr. Nazer said in explanation of the decline he forecast. "Saudi Arabia is depleting its resources and eating up its only capital [oil] ... Saudi Arabia comes first."

The oil-producing desert kingdom has mounted one of the world's most expensive development programs following the leap in petroleum prices after the 1973 Middle East War and oil embargo.

Together with planned expenditures, the sharp rises in prices of weapons, industrial goods and some services have been cutting into the country's formidable wealth. While Saudi Arabia still possesses a comfortable surplus, some of the country's rulers are concerned about the rate at which funds are being dispensed.

A member of a government committee that makes key decisions on oil matters, Mr. Nazer forecast that oil prices—and thus Saudi national revenues—will rise following the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting scheduled for December. He said he did not know how much the price rise will be.

Saudi aid programs have been considered a cushion available to meet emergency as well as long-term needs of its allies in the Arab world and some other Moslem countries.

A decline in the Saudi aid programs could be a serious matter for a few of these, notably Egypt, which has been the largest recipient of Saudi aid.

New Commitments

The United States has authorized $1.6 billion in aid to Egypt in the 1975-77 fiscal years, and about $400 million in food aid. Saudi Arabia is reported to have authorized aid of about $11 billion in new commitments to Egypt this year.

Even so, Egypt has a very large payments deficit and reportedly has borrowed $1.5 billion to $2 billion in high-interest, short-term loans from commercial banks to keep afloat financially. There is no sign its economic problems have been solved and some signs they are growing worse.

Syria has also been a large recipient of Saudi largesse, with about $200 million in such aid reportedly committed a year ago, and another $200 million recently. Syria has been spending heavily on its intervention in Lebanon and has recently been forced to cut back some of its internal development programs.

Jordan is another big recipient. The Saudis reportedly committed $215 million last January to a Jordanian five-year economic development program. In addition, the Saudis are reported close to agreement on a $540-million program to finance a U.S. air defense system for Jordan, an item not included in economic aid tabulations.

The Saudis have recently undertaken an aid program for Yemen and Mr. Nazer said Saudi Arabia also has committed recent foreign aid to South Korea and Taiwan.

Chinese Lift Earthquake Alert But Warn Against Aftershocks

PEKING, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Chinese experts have lifted the earthquake alert enforced here for 16 days.

"There will be no strong earthquake in the near future," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight.

The 6 million inhabitants of Peking have been camping out in the streets since July 30—two days after the big earthquake that devastated part of Hopei Province and shook the capital.

The spokesman said that "the abnormal phenomena in the Peking area during the last several days have, in the main, disappeared."

He said the situation around Tangshan, the city of 1 million destroyed by the quake, had eased but there was still the possibility of a further shock there.

"The general tendency is that aftershock activities are diminishing but there will be 'ups and downs' in the process and there may be a fairly strong aftershock," the statement said.

Most residents had already settled down for the night in Peking's streets when the announcement was made. Makeshift tents and shacks still abound in the city's streets and parks.

In the last few days some have returned to their apartments and courtyards and signs of life have returned to the lower floors of some residential blocks.

Decision on Tanaka Case Due In Key Phase of Japan Probe

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Japan's Lockheed bribery scandal, involving the payment of millions of dollars by the U.S. aircraft company to promote the sale of its planes, enters a critical phase tomorrow.

Prosecutors must decide whether to lodge charges against former Premier Kakuei Tanaka or release him.

Mr. Tanaka was detained July 27 on suspicion of illegally receiving $1.6 million from Lockheed while premier from July, 1972, to December, 1974. A suspect can be detained in Japan for 20 days without charges being placed.

A political crisis caused by the Lockheed scandal, which has shaken Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party, is expected to intensify during the next couple of weeks. A movement to oust Premier Takeo Miki has become more vehement since the detention of Mr. Tanaka, 58.

Determined to Remain

Mr. Miki, 69, dubbed the "Mr. Clean" of Japanese politics, has said that he is determined to remain in power to clear up the Lockheed scandal despite demands from party executives and big-business leaders that he resign.

Mr. Miki has considerable executive power within the party and widespread public support for his determination to uncover the bribery scandal.

Efforts to oust him surfaced about three months ago and the Japanese press has voiced strong suspicions that they were aimed at preventing the Lockheed probe from reaching too high.

Mr. Miki took over as Premier when Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign in 1974 over questions about his private financial dealings.

The ruling party has little time in which to settle its internal differences and refurbish its public image before general elections, expected early in November.

Mr. Miki became Premier as a compromise choice following rival claims to the post by Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Both these politicians have demanded a "fresh start" for their party and have hinted that Mr. Miki should go.

16 Arrested

A total of 16 persons have been arrested here over the Lockheed scandal. So far, 10 of them have been charged and several have been released.

Those detained include former executives of the Marubeni Corp., which acted as agents for Lockheed. They have been charged with chaneling payments to Mr. Tanaka.

Lockheed has admitted paying several million dollars to further the sale of its aircraft in Japan.

Peruvian Miners To Strike Despite Government Ban

LIMA, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Union officials said yesterday that 25,000 Peruvian miners would begin a strike tomorrow to back pay demands in defiance of government warnings that strikers could be fired.

The strike could seriously affect output of copper and other minerals. Friday the military authorities warned workers that strikes were banned under a state of emergency imposed in July following demonstrations against price increases.

Guillermo Diaz, secretary-general of the Mine and Metalworkers Federation, said that his organization had withdrawn backing for the strike but added that the miners' leaders had decided to go ahead.

Energy Minister Arturo La Torre said that the action would be an "act of rebellion" and Labor Minister Luis Galindo was earlier quoted as saying the government would invoke a labor stability law to break the strike.

Under the law, the miners would automatically lose their jobs if they failed to report for work.

Fishing, Oil Potential at Issue

Oslo Aide Sees Risk of Conflict With Moscow on Arctic Rights

By Peter T. Kilborn

OSLO, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Norway and its superpower neighbor, the Soviet Union, face "increasing possibilities of conflict" in the hostile Arctic waters they share, Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said in an interview last week.

Sovereignty over much of the area, which includes the Barents Sea and continental shelf off the Norwegian archipelago of Svalbard, has never been established. Until now, the area did not seem important enough for anyone to stake claims.

The seas there, however, have become increasingly important to the Soviet Navy as a strategic door to the Atlantic Ocean; and for both Norway and the Soviet Union, fishing rights and possible offshore oil deposits there could soon be in dispute.

"So far," Mr. Frydenlund said, "we have had a short and manageable border with the Soviet Union. But with the extension of activity, our points of contact are greater and there arise increasing possibilities of conflict."

He was confident, however, that serious clashes could be avoided. "This need not become a problem if we develop rational ways with the Russians to solve these problems."

Expanding Base

The toughest issue is the one the Norwegians cannot do much about—the apparent expansion of the Soviet naval base at Murmansk on the Kola Peninsula, about 60 miles east of the 100-mile-long border with Norway.

"We don't look at this as primarily directed against Norway," Mr. Frydenlund said. "We see it as part of their global buildup."

However, many Norwegians fear that Norway could be trampled in a dispute between the Soviet fleet and Norway's NATO allies.

The country's concern was heightened in recent days by news photographs of the Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev operating in northern waters.

A greater concern, for Frydenlund, is the issue of disputed offshore boundaries. He and Soviet officials have met twice so far to try to determine each country's territorial rights in the Barents Sea but they remain far apart.

"As the negotiations have developed," he said, "we hope for, but we don't foresee, a rapid solution."

Even tougher will be Norway's efforts to assert its rights over Svalbard, a remote group of islands over which Norway has sovereignty but to which 40 other countries, including Russia, the United States and Britain, have been allowed certain rights under a post-World War I agreement.

Underlying the border talks is the suspicion that there could be oil in the Arctic seas. Even if there were, however, current oil exploration and production technology may not be capable of withstanding the climate there.

The resource that both countries can bring ashore is fish and, with world fish stocks diminishing in many areas, competition in the waters around Norway and the Soviet Union has intensified.

Early next year, Norway will extend its fishing limits to 200 miles off its shores, to areas deep within territories where many countries now fish freely. Norway is wary of the eruption of a "cod war" similar to the one that has divided Britain and Iceland.

Norway expects enforcement difficulties. It is creating a coast guard for the first time, made up of seven ships, six planes and three helicopters. But no one here expects to stop the Soviet Union.

Mr. Frydenlund said he was hopeful that the Soviet Union would not contest the extension. A bilateral agreement giving Soviet trawlers restricted access to the area is likely, he said.

Argentina Is an Unsafe Haven For Latin Leftist Refugees

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The assassination of prominent Latin American political exiles and the kidnapping or disappearance of many refugees have dramatized the insecurity of the 15,000 persons who have fled here in recent years to seek asylum from military regimes in Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Last month at least 20 Uruguayan refugees, mostly leftist opponents of the military, were abducted by armed men in their homes or on the streets here. They have not been heard from since.

Uruguayan refugee sources said, however, that Hugo Gatti, an exiled labor leader who was among those abducted, had been seen in a police detention center here. The sources said he had lost an eye under torture conducted by Uruguyan intelligence personnel operating here in cooperation with Argentine security agents.

The assassination and abduction of political refugees led the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which has registered about 8,500 exiles here, to appeal to 34 Western governments to help in relocating them.

Emergency Cases

So far, 1,600 visas have been pledged by Canada, Austria, Sweden, Britain, France, Denmark and Switzerland. In some emergency cases, quick visas have been issue by European embassies for those in hiding.

Those most in danger have been leftist militants who fled from the military dictatorships in Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia and took refuge here when the Peronists controlled the government from 1973 to March of this year.

There is strong recent evidence of close cooperation between Argentine military intelligence and neighboring countries in hunting down and abducting politically active refugees. The armed men who seized the 20 Uruguyans displayed military or police credentials. Exiles here believe those seized were turned over to Uruguayan security agents.

Most were members of a clandestine opposition group known as the Worker-Student Resistance, which maintained relations with underground labor groups in Uruguay. One of those kidnapped was Margarita Michelini, daughter of Zelmar Michelini, a Uruguayan senator kidnapped and found shot to death here in May.

Chilean exile sources said that 200 refugees had been arrested and were in Argentine jails, some for as long as two years, under charges of being involved with local guerrilla groups. The sources said the list of missing persons and the bodies of others identified as Chileans by family members indicated that 20 had been killed.

The Argentine military shares the view of neighboring countries that Marxist guerrilla activity is an international operation.

"The revolutionary war is concentrated in Argentina now because the subversives were forced out of the neighboring countries and came here," said Rear Adm. Cesar Guzzetti, the foreign minister, during a discussion of the refugee situation.

Nevertheless, the great majority of refugees are not political activists and fled to Argentina for personal safety or for economic reasons. "The refugees are not terrorists," a UN official here said.

Swiss Prelate Issues Warning On Traditionalist

SION, Switzerland, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—A Swiss archbishop has warned congregations in his diocese that followers of the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, a traditionalist French prelate, automatically exclude themselves from the Roman Catholic community.

In an Assumption Day message read in churches today, the Most Rev. Nestor Adam, Archbishop of Sion, said believers must recognize the authority of Pope Paul VI and the Second Vatican Council in order to remain Catholics.

He accused Bishop Lefebvre, who runs a traditionalist seminary at Econe, of sowing confusion and discord by defying papal authority. Bishop Lefebvre, 71, was suspended by Pope Paul last month.

2 Masses Celebrated

DINAN, France, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Followers of Bishop Lefebvre celebrated two old-fashioned Latin masses in France today in defiance of Vatican orders for him to suspend all priestly activities.

About 1,000 persons attended an open-air mass on the grounds of a castle near this Brittany town and another mass for the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was celebrated near the central French town of Moulins.

New Zealand Emigration

WELLINGTON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—More people left New Zealand than settled here during 1975-76 for the first time in seven years, according to government figures released today.

Church Daubed Over Exorcism

WUERZBURG, West Germany, Aug. 15 (AP).—Vandals smeared slogans on the Catholic cathedral here to protest the death of a 23-year-old woman during exorcism, the police said yesterday.

"God is dead. The devil lives," said one of the slogans painted on the front of 11th-century St. Kilian's Cathedral, which has been placed under police guard.

Anneliese Michel, an education student who claimed she was possessed by the devil, died of starvation and dehydration July 1 while undergoing exorcism by two priests at her home in nearby Klingenberg.

Nonaligned Leaders Assemble for Sri Lanka Summit Parley

COLOMBO, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Leaders of more than half the people on earth assembled here today for a summit conference called to force united political and economic action in the Third World.

The 85 so-called nonaligned nations spared no expense in helping Sri Lanka prepare the summit—the bloc's first in three years.

Presidents and premiers flew into the renovated airport here and boarded new cars for the ride into Colombo along streets decked with flags and signs of welcome.

Foreign ministers of the 85 countries wound up their five-day meeting late last night but kept special political and economic subcommittees working to prepare proposals and resolutions for the heads of state and government who will meet from tomorrow through Thursday.

Wrangling continued over which nation to select for representation in the Coordinating Bureau, which handles the nonaligned group's contacts between summits.

Various Resolutions

The leaders will be presented with resolutions to get U.S. troops out of South Korea, demand Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since the 1967 Middle East war and declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace free from U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

Other resolutions on the agenda call for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations, demand that the United States give its military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, back to Cuba and the Panama Canal Zone to Panama and suggest stronger action against South Africa and Rhodesia.

Economic proposals call for the spread of nuclear know-how among the developing countries, for a system of collective self-reliance under which the richer nonaligned countries would give more help to the poorer nations and for a program to win better prices for products sold to developed nations.

23 Held, Ousted

Some of the luster went off the gathering when the North Koreans admitted that their President, Kim Il Sung, would not attend. Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, scheduled to be the host of the bloc's 1979 summit, also stayed home.

Twenty-three men claiming to be an advance team for the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, showed up as part of a group of 86 on Friday afternoon. The 23, who had no passports, were detained until today, when they were put aboard a plane leaving the country.

The chairman of the foreign ministers' meeting, Sri Lanka's Finance and Justice Minister Felix Bandaranaike, today issued a news release denying that the men were sent out "because they were suspected of trying to bring in explosives or weapons for hostile purposes."

Mr. Bandaranaike said that such "false and malicious rumors" originated with forces opposed to nonalignment.

Sri Lanka declared tomorrow a holiday and urged residents to turn out for motorcades bringing the presidents, premiers, sheikhs and sultans to the conference hall for the ceremonial opening in the morning. The press was invited to the opening but was told that all other sessions would be closed.

Bangladesh Troops Kill Five Guerrillas

DACCA, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Five guerrillas were shot to death by a Bangladesh Army patrol as they tried to blow up a bridge near a border village in the Mymensingh district, the official news agency Bass reported today.

A sixth member of the insurgent group was wounded and captured in the incident Friday, the agency said, quoting official sources.

French Aide's Auto Bombed in Corsica

CORTE, Corsica, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—A bomb destroyed a French government official's car outside his vacation home here early yesterday.

The car belonged to Jean Tiberi, secretary of state at the Agriculture Ministry in charge of the food industry. There were no casualties in the explosion, which occurred shortly before a demonstration by an autonomist youth movement was to take place.

Argentine Law Eases Curbs on Foreign Capital

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The military government has approved a law easing restrictions on foreign investment and abolishing limits on the withdrawal of capital and profits from the country by foreign firms.

Under the Peronist administration, ousted in a coup in March, the flow of foreign capital into Argentina was virtually halted by laws barring firms from taking out more than 12.4 per cent of profits on registered capital.

The new law was proposed by Economic Minister Alfredo Martinez de Hoz and approved by the government Friday night.

A statement said it would guarantee foreign capital "the same rights and obligations accorded to local capital." Foreign investors will be able to remit profits and repatriate capital without restrictions, "providing the country has no difficulties in meeting external payments," it said.

Western Allies Charge Berlin Access Violation

BONN, Aug. 15 (UPI.—The three Western powers and West Germany yesterday expressed concern over East German border guards' denying West Germans access to transit routes linking Berlin with the West.

The Communists on Friday turned back 13 buses headed for a West Berlin rally protesting the erection of the Communist wall on Aug. 13, 1961. The youth auxiliary of the opposition Christian Democratic party had organized the rally.

A statement issued in Bonn by the United States, Britain and France following consultations with West German officials described the action as a "violation" of the 1971 transit agreement between East and West Germany.

"The Allies, like the [West German] federal government, are deeply concerned by this obstruction to unimpeded Berlin access."

The statement also said the transit agreement "is an integral part" of the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin.

ADN, the East German news agency, said the guards turned back the buses "because of sufficient suspicion of a misuse of the transit routes for a provocation against the [East] German Democratic Republic."

International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

UN Bureaucracy Begins to Feel Uneasy

Politicization, Wage Scales, Size Of Geneva Apparatus Criticized

By Richard F. Janssen

GENEVA (AP-DJ)—In this compact Swiss city of 336,000 thousands of United Nations civil servants have lived comfortably in an atmosphere of admiration and security.

Now all that seems to be changing—much to their distress. Officials here are being beset by a crescendo of outside criticism and self-doubt about whether the UN is overstaffed, overpaid and overpoliticized.

"A very critical look is required at the whole UN system," declared Francis Dale, the blunt and bearded U.S. ambassador to the UN offices and to "all other international organizations in Geneva," a catchall accreditation that reflects the difficulty of counting, much less listing, them all.

Three decades after the UN was formed at the end of World War II, a critical scrutiny of its structure and performance is now getting under way. In the United States, the Senate Government Operations Committee is preparing for hearings next spring and Mr. Dale will soon arrive in Washington to lead the State Department's own study. Investigators from the congressional watchdog unit, the General Accounting Office, have been exploring Geneva's labyrinth, and governments of many other industrial and even Third World nations have begun to reassess UN activities.

Weather, Copyrights

Whatever the outcome of this reappraisal, Geneva is the place where the UN's current malaise is most evident. While New York houses the politically prominent General Assembly and Security Council, Geneva is the workshop for those who oversee the UN's many "technical" functions. Among these are watching world weather, regulating radio frequencies, protecting copyrights and refugees, coordinating disaster relief and studying East-West economics.

Unlike most cities where corporate emblems adorn the skyline, Geneva's new office buildings bear the initials of such UN units as ILO, WIPO and ITU (the International Labor Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Telecommunications Union). Out of 129,000 cars licensed here, more than 2,400 sport diplomatic plates.

Local statistics show what a growth industry this international bureaucracy has become. The UN system's Geneva payroll totals 6,700, even more than New York's 5,700 staffers. The UN, combined with other intergovernmental agencies, employed 13,600 people in Geneva at year-end, up sharply from 8,000 a decade before and from only 3,200 back in 1955, according to the Geneva cantonal figures.

Dedication: An Issue

In addition, more than 100 governments cluster 3,000 diplomats in their missions here, and at least another 1,500 people work for nonofficial international groups such as the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, World Council of Churches and the International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Industries. All told, jobs in Geneva's international sector outnumber those in watchmaking, for example, by four to one, and represent about 10 per cent of total employment here.

Lately, serious questions have been raised about the dedication of the civil servants staffing this vast bureaucracy. Too often, critics say, self-interest and political posturing overshadow their ostensible mandate of problem-solving through international cooperation. Sparking such criticism has been the unprecedented strike last spring of UN clerical workers here, the U.S. threat to drop out of the ILO on the grounds that it is biased against the West, a United Press International story about a UN messenger who nets $413 a week and the growing roster of UN affiliate organizations.

All these developments raise the central issue of whether the UN has grown unwieldy; whether there are just too many high-paid staff members, studies, conferences and overlapping jurisdictions to perform effectively. Arguments rage among insiders, but even here, there's a surprising amount of agreement that restructuring is needed to prevent the whole complex from collapsing for lack of popular support.

The profusion of overlapping agencies makes for an abundance of meetings. Not counting the protracted Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which are covered by another U.S. mission, "there are 5,000 sessions of 412 conferences or meetings that we must cover in a year," Mr. Dale says. Attending and preparing to speak at them occupies the 76 U.S. diplomats in his mission, as well as 1,500 officials who visit from Washington each year.

And the trend is up. The UN staged "7,000 different meetings last year, up from 4,000 five years ago," calculates Robert Vieux, Geneva's genial protocol chief, who says he limits himself to about 500 of the thousands of associated social events yearly.

Some UN meetings here are as splashy as the ILO's recent employment conference, which drew 1,450 officials from 123 countries for three weeks. Others are as obscure as a recent Budget and Finance Committee agenda item: "Draft decision on the question of expert standard cost procedure (DP-GC-XXII-BFC-CRP. 3-REV. 1. DP-GC-XXII-BFC-CRP. 4) (10 (B))."

Relaxed Diplomacy

The atmosphere in Geneva is conducive to a relaxed brand of diplomacy. Although it is not the capital of Switzerland, it contains "more ambassadors per square mile than anywhere else in the world," Mr. Vieux boasts. This has the positive effect, another observer says, of deflating ambassadors' egos, making compromise more likely. Some find Geneva's tradition of humanitarianism helpful. And the natural reserve of the native Genevan also means that dignitaries can circulate freely without attracting the crowds they would elsewhere.

Some wonder, then, whether Geneva is not a trifle too perfect a setting for serious grappling with the world's problems. "This is a never-never land" in which none of the standard socio-economic problems are evident, a young UN man observed. Unemployment is a minuscule 1,000 people (partly because foreign workers who lose their jobs are sent home), and Swiss inflation has been an almost imperceptible 2 per cent yearly of late. There are too few blacks for there to be any racial friction, residents say, and no one thinks twice before taking a post-midnight stroll in a park.

Handsome Wages

Whether UN pay scales may be unduly insulating is a highly sensitive issue. The handsomely paid "messenger" is not typical, the authorities say, explaining that they erred in failing to change his title after his duties had expanded to include screening a top official's visitors.

But vacancy notices posted in the Palais indicate that he is not all that exceptional. One ad seeks a secretary at a starting salary of about $14,560 yearly. That would be after the UN pays the equivalent of income tax to her home country, but before a deduction of about 10 per cent for health and pension plans. The job requires a "working knowledge" of French if she's English-speaking, or vice versa, and the ability to draft simple letters. It includes the standard six-week paid vacation.

Officials say such salaries are needed to match the "best" prevailing local wages, a point disputed by private employers. Few, however, dispute the argument that Geneva is an expensive city. A modest-size color television set is on "sale" at $1,358, about triple the comparable New York price, and a hotel bar unblinkingly charges $4 for a Scotch and soda.

Pay scales for UN "professionals," such as economists and executives, are also controversial. A typical professional might earn around $30,000 after taxes, and in at least one case where a newly pensioned expert came back as a consultant, compensation can run up to $1,800 a week.

Still, some officials hint that even higher pay might be desirable, to attract more capable people. "We'd like very much to have more Americans working here but they're not easy to get," he complains. The UN, including New York, employs only 496 Americans, well below the "desirable range," or quota ceiling, of 523. By contrast, as of September of last year, there were 13 Ugandans, well above that country's limit of 6 professionals. (The quotas are not binding, and sometimes yield to political pressures or difficulties recruiting technically qualified people.)

Special Allowances

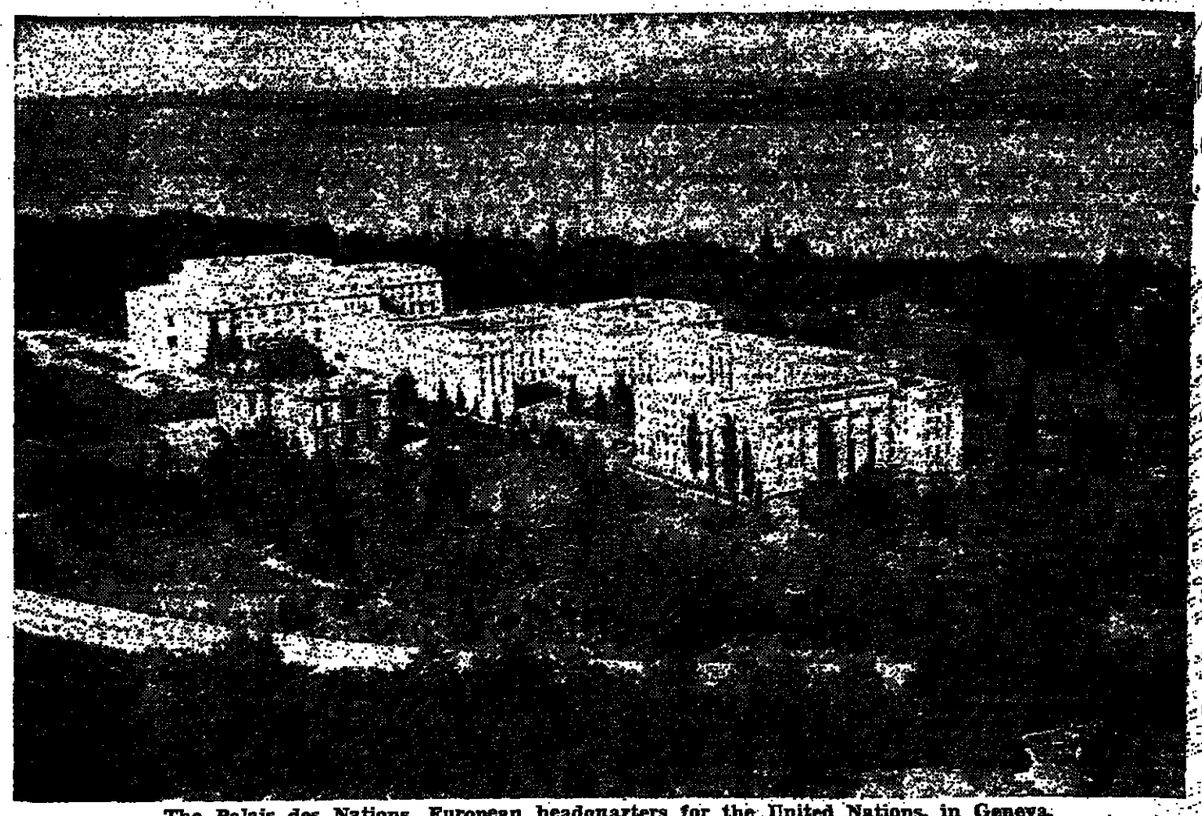
A morale-sapping factor for many professionals is that a large chunk of their pay comes in the form of special allowances to offset exchange-rate fluctuations and inflation, and thus does not count toward their pensions. The largely local clerical and support staff does not face this problem, and often, administrators complain, these workers refuse promotion into professional jobs rather than lose out later on pensions.

UN morale is clouded by more than money matters. "Old-timers" who joined the UN as idealistic young men at its inception do not sense the same spirit in younger professionals. "There is a new generation that didn't know World War II, so deterioration is only natural," a European professional said.

Also disturbing to some is the way emotional issues such as Zionism increasingly surface in supposedly technical meetings about, say, immunization or meteorology. "We do make a conscious effort to depoliticize issues," an ambassador said, adding, "We are mildly successful."

Perhaps most distressing to conscientious UN staff members is their fading trust that colleagues will act as independent international civil servants, impervious to influence from their home governments. "There's no need for real spies here," complains one, noting that he operates on the assumption that an American staffer in his UN office telephones the U.S. mission with any politically sensitive tidbits. Another insider says a Russian economist is so clumsily loyal to Moscow that work is delayed while he has the Soviet mission clear his draft on a research paper.

Even critics concede that much of the frustration and inefficiency is inevitable, however. Considering the multitude of languages and national interests involved, the UN agencies are "no less efficient than the U.S. Congress," a diplomat wryly observed. And the shortcomings are well worth trying to remedy, said Mr. Dale. All the get-togethers on technical problems are "a real first line of defense," he said. "If we break down here, the only alternative is war."



The Palais des Nations, European headquarters for the United Nations, in Geneva.

With Obvious Differences

The Ford-Reagan Struggle and History Lesson

By James Reston

KANSAS CITY (NYT).—The uncommitted delegates here are going to get very little guidance from the historians, for while there has been a factional struggle between moderates and conservatives in most Republican presidential conventions since 1940, none has been precisely like this year's tussle between President Ford and former Gov Ronald Reagan of California.

The differences this time are fairly obvious. While no presiding president in this century has been denied his party's nomination if he really fought for it, Gerald Ford has never been elected president or vice-president.

This is something new in U.S. presidential history and makes more reasonable Mr. Reagan's challenge. But it does not remove the widely accepted political rule that denying the nomination to a president weakens the party in power and threatens its defeat.

Only four times in the history of the Republic has a president sought and lost his party's presidential nomination and on three of the four occasions the successful challenger consequently lost the election.

In 1852, President Millard Fillmore, a Whig, was defeated for the nomination by Winfield Scott, who in turn lost the election to Franklin Pierce, a Democrat of New Hampshire.

Pierce Defeated

In 1856, President Pierce was defeated for the Democratic nomination by James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, who defeated John Fremont for the presidency. This was the only case in which a candidate not only prevailed over his own president for the nomination but went on to win.

In 1868, President Andrew Johnson lost the nomination to Horatio Seymour, who was then defeated in the election by Ulysses S. Grant.

In 1884, President Chester A. Arthur, a Republican, lost his party's nomination to James Blaine, who was then defeated by Grover Cleveland.

Theodore Roosevelt's insurgency in 1912 did not deny William Howard Taft the Republican nomination, but it split the party and lost the election to Woodrow Wilson. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower challenged Robert Taft, the titular leader of the Republicans, in 1952 after a delegate scramble similar to the Ford-Reagan struggle and went on to a spectacular victory, but he was a spectacularly popular military hero and political outsider challenging a prominent senator, not a president.

No Clear Precedents

So the Republican delegates gathered here have no clear precedents to guide them. They have only their own political commitments and prejudices, and their own judgments about whether Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan is more likely to defeat former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who has the nomination of the "majority" Democratic party and has demonstrated considerable support among former Republican voters in the South, the Border states and the Middle West.

The 1952 Republican convention in Chicago is perhaps more similar to this Kansas City convention than any other of modern times, at least in the narrow margin of committed delegates at the opening gavel.

In that year, Robert Taft of Ohio, with a long and distinguished record of service in the Senate and in partisan opposition to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S Truman, was the favorite of the party's conservatives. He had been defeated for the nomination by the Eastern wing of his party in 1940 (by Wendell Willkie) and in 1948 by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. But he retained the loyalty of Republican conservatives, who insisted that Mr. Dewey had lost twice by being too liberal in 1944 and too mild in 1948.

Beyond this conservative ideological preference for Sen. Taft and Mr. Reagan, the comparison between the Chicago convention of 1952 and this week's Kansas City meeting breaks down. Sen. Taft and Gen. Eisenhower were much further apart on foreign policy than are President Ford and Mr. Reagan, despite the latter's attacks on détente, Panama and Henry Kissinger. Mr. Reagan is much more attractive personally and even more flexible than was Sen. Taft, who once said he thought it was "dishonest to be tactful" and would probably have regarded as a dishonorable repudiation of his conservative philosophy the designation as vice-presidential candidate of a liberal like Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania.

Also, the battle for delegates in the 1952 convention makes the Ford-Reagan scramble look like a gentlemen's courteous disagreement. It was a brawl, the bitterest Republican convention struggle since Teddy Roosevelt took his Bull Moosers for a walk in 1912. It was carried into a vicious battle between the contending Taft and Eisenhower delegations from the South and into a fierce parliamentary debate over rules in the credentials committee and on the floor of the convention.

Gen. Eisenhower's supporters came into the convention carrying banners reading "Thou Shalt Not Steal" (our delegates). The main line of their appeal was "Taft can't win."

In the end—and here was the critical difference between the 1952 Republican convention and this one—public opinion was clearly for Gen. Eisenhower, not only over Sen. Taft but also over Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. Sen. Taft raised an interesting question: Did the Eastern wing of the Republican party have the right to block the party's nominee while the Middle West and the West, with a little help from the South, were the main hopes of electing him?

Yet while the Taft forces shouted that it was the Eisenhower "thieves" who were carrying the "Thou Shalt Not Steal" banners and accused Gen. Eisenhower of hypocrisy, corruption and chicanery, this was the first national convention seen across the country on television, and Gen. Eisenhower carried the people in the popular polls.

A Gallup poll at the beginning of the 1952 convention, while the two men were almost as close in the delegate race as Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are now, showed Gen. Eisenhower winning by a landslide over Mr. Stevenson, 59 to 31 per cent, and Sen. Taft losing to Mr. Stevenson by a point, 44 to 45 per cent.

What Polls Show

The delegates here at Kansas City have no such evidence to help them decide. The polls show both candidates losing to Mr. Carter as of now.

Historically, once more, as in the struggles between William Howard Taft and Teddy Roosevelt; between Robert Taft and Mr. Willkie and Mr. Dewey; and between Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller, they are going to have to decide whether to fight Mr. Carter and the Democrats primarily on conservative ideological grounds with Mr. Reagan or go with President Ford, who, although conservative, is trying to use the presidency to put together a coalition of Republican, Independent and Democratic voters.

In the last 44 years, the Democrats have occupied the White House for 28 years and the Republicans for 16—8 during the Eisenhower "consensus" presidency and 8 during the administrations of Presidents Richard Nixon and Ford, who also talked conservatively but appealed to moderate independents and Democrats. Even Mr. Reagan, designating the liberal Senator Schweiker as his running mate, has conceded that his ideological base is too narrow and must be expanded into a "coalition."

Thus, the delegates here are confronted not only with the choice of a presidential nominee but also with a decision whether to concentrate on their conservative ideology or organize a coalition of divergent voters with different ideologies that can defeat the Democratic coalition in November.

Henry Fairlie, the British journalist, writing in the New Republic, puts the question to the Republicans more bluntly: Are they an ideological movement or are they a political party? "Movements," he suggests, "tend to be ideological: parties tend not to be ideological. Movements tend to have a single purpose: parties tend to have many different purposes. Movements are willing, for the sake of their causes to invite defeat; parties are willing to sacrifice their causes to the desire to win . . ."

What is most obvious historically, Mr. Fairlie concludes, is that "whenever one of the two movements has captured or seriously divided a party, that party has lost the election . . ." He points to Sen. Goldwater, George McGovern and Eugene McCarthy in support of this thesis.

The chances are that the delegates here in Kansas City will not concentrate on history but will probably stick with the President anyway, the presidency being the most powerful institution they have. Nonetheless, Reagan supporters observe, history was against Jimmy Carter too, but he captured the Democratic party without ever convincing it.

Rumors of Meany's Retirement

Who Will Lead After 'Mr. Labor'?

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT).—Except for a brief interruption early on, this country's labor movement has known only three top leaders in the 90 years since formation of the old American Federation of Labor. Two of the federation chiefs, Samuel Gompers and William Green, died ripe in years, still clinging to their scepters.

Until recently, almost everyone in labor's upper echelon operated under the expectation that this "till death do us part" pattern would hold for their lineal heir, the seemingly indestructible George Meany, who will mark his 82d birthday Thursday. For the first time, however, the prospect is now being taken seriously that Mr. Meany will step down voluntarily as president of the merged American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations when his present two-year term ends in October of next year.

The altered view does not stem from any weakening of the iron grip on the merged group held by the ex-plumber from the Bronx ever since he played the dominant role in ending labor's two decades of civil war in 1955, three years after taking command of the AFL. Nor is it the product of any slowing of his swift mind or even swifter wit.

Mr. Meany is currently in a Washington hospital for the second time in a month but both visits involved tests in efforts to shake off a lingering chest congestion. His basic constitution remains as rugged as ever and he gave fresh proof of his mental agility three weeks ago by the dexterity with which he modified his own game plan on labor endorsement of Jimmy Carter to forestall one-upmanship by a "progressive" coalition made up of five AFL-CIO unions and three independents.

Delay Planned

The original strategy, in line with federation tradition, was to defer formal endorsement until the general board, made up of the presidents of all AFL-CIO unions, met in Washington Aug. 31 after both major parties had made their nominations.

Such a delay, however, in a situation where the end decision was certain, would merely have immobilized the federation's potent political machine and left the initiative to the coalition, formed as an autonomous power center after Mr. Meany's coldness toward the 1972 Democratic designation of Sen. George McGovern aided Richard Nixon's re-election drive by keeping the federation on the sidelines.

Thanks to the Meany switch to early activism this time, the Committee on Political Education, the federation's political arm, already has a direct contact—its research director, Mary Zon—in Carter headquarters in Atlanta. Her assignment represents tacit acknowledgement that Mr. Carter, if elected, is prepared to follow every president since Dwight Eisenhower in recognizing Mr. Meany as "Mr. Labor," the man to clear with in diplomatic relations between the federal government and the often fractious forces of labor.

It is precisely because his hold is so secure that Mr. Meany is beginning to give some vaporous indications of readiness to step down. By nature, he is an indomitable fighter and any organized push to get him out would almost surely arouse all his combative impulses.

But in the federation's 35-man executive council, he is the sole survivor of the high command elected at the merger convention. One of the second generation of leaders has just died and four others are scheduled to retire next year.

Guessing who might succeed Mr. Meany at the federation helm has been a popular sport—outside his earshot—for so long that most of those who once stood high on the list are now dead, retired or about to retire.

If the federation proceeds on the principle cryptically suggested by Mr. Meany himself of "after de Gaulle, de Gaulle," the choice undoubtedly would be Lane Kirkland, handpicked by his chief seven years ago to serve in the No. 2 spot as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Kirkland, now 54, has been Mr. Meany's most trusted associate since 1960, an intelligent, energetic trouble-shooter.

Those who currently enjoy particular respect include William Sidell of the Carpenters, Martin Ward of the Plumbers and Murray Finley of the newly merged Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

But the whole federation power balance could shift toward the groups in the progressive labor coalition if the huge United Auto Workers, self-exiled for nearly a decade in protest against stand-pat tendencies in the AFL-CIO, decides to return before Mr. Meany goes. That is a reason why few bets are yet being made on the answer to the question, "After Meany, who?"

The New York Times.

George Meany testifying at a Senate hearing.

Italians Run Out on Economic Problems

By Christina Lord

ROME (NYT).—About the only thing Italians take seriously in August is their holidays. Entire factories close down, to the horror of some economists who insist that thousands of hours of productivity are lost by the practice. Businesses are half-deserted and their telephones take an interminable time to answer. At the Chamber of Commerce here, phones are answered promptly—by a recorded message saying to please try again after Aug. 23.

In such circumstances, it is no wonder that there has been little audible reaction from the business world to the series of economic measures presented last week by Premier Giulio Andreotti as part of his new government's program. The program, which signaled the return of a functioning government to Italy for the first time since April, was impressive in its details but hardly new in its concept of what needed to be done.

And although the government committed itself to fixed deadlines within which it would take action, it remains to be seen if they will be carried out. Only a week after the program was presented, skeptics were already predicting that the Andreotti government will be dead by autumn—once again because of internal dissent in the Christian Democratic party.

Italian business is accustomed to functioning without—some say despite—Italian government. Companies have come to rely on their own resources rather than on the plethora of government agencies whose purposes often cross or which are simply ineffectual.

Direct Talks

An example of that was provided last spring, when unions for the three major trade categories—metal, chemical and construction workers—bargained directly with management without bringing the Ministry of Labor into the talks. The Labor Ministry fell to an all-time low in prestige but, with the three-year contracts finally settled, the climate for investment has improved as businesses are assured of peace on the labor front for a determined period.

It is perhaps for such reasons that the Italian economy shows such resiliency. And this warm and sunny August is certainly not the time to look for signs of economic collapse.

The country's inflation rate is expected to hit 20 per cent by the end of the year but the system has some built-in mechanisms that make even that reality seem less harsh on an immediate level.

Many Italians have just received what is familiarly known as their "fourteenth"—an extra month's salary in the form of a bonus that will be used to finance vacations the way the "thirteenth," paid in December, is used to finance Christmas.

While it is a myth that all Italians take vacations, the cities these days are half-empty and vacation areas have little space for unexpected arrivals. In a moderately fashionable beach town north of Pescara on the Adriatic coast, a family with three children pays about $60 a day for a hotel room, including meals. They will not stay less than a week and may stay two if the weather holds.

Those who have not left the city—and those who arrive here for their vacations—crowd the downtown clothing stores, whose display windows are covered with signs announcing sales. Fashion, Italy's leading industry, has a rapid turnover and the rigid pattern of August vacations makes summer sales begin early in July. If the proceeds are not used to provide store owners with ready cash for their own August vacations, the money will be needed as soon as August is over to pay bills for the summer merchandise.

September, in fact, is a month for settling accounts in Italy, literally and figuratively, the same mechanisms that cushion inflation can also encourage it, and after a summer of carefree spending Italians frequently return to unpleasant surprises in the form of sharp increases in the cost of living as prices are raised to make up for a summer of low productivity and depleted stocks.

Until September

Still, the carefree atmosphere of August appears to have official endorsement since even the newly formed government has adjourned until mid-September before tackling Italy's problems.

In fact, since the 30-per-cent drop in the value of the lira eight month ago, a number of things have happened to help to turn the Italian economy upward. The lira's de facto devaluation, as predicted, has increased Italy's competitive position and favored its exports. Productivity has increased to some extent, since foreign demand has picked up, although factories are still not working near capacity.

Tourism, as is usual by midsummer, has begun to show up on the positive side of the balance sheet as northern Europeans, in particular, favor Italy for the good exchange against marks and Swiss francs.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976

·omarket

?rices of Eurodollar Issues ...crease to Three-Year Highs

By Carl Gewirtz

...Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).— ...bond prices reached ...highs last week and ...new issues were reduc...ondingly.

...Friday, Bondtrade's ...medium-term Euro...es was 100.95, up from ...week before and at the ...vel since January, 1973. ...note market is more ...o movements in short-...dollar rates than the ...ket, Bondtrade's index ...erm Eurodollar bonds ...mewhat behind the ...rm index. Nevertheless, ...erm index was at 92.44 ...on, up from 92.03 last ...d at the highest level ...ember, 1973.

...a modest decline in ...interest rates last ...a stimulus to the bond ...ome observers attribute ...t upsurge in prices ...a wave of French buy-...

...sources in Paris say ...mount of private money ...moving out of France ...of worries about the ...depreciation, concern ...ther taxes, particularly ...l gains, and a general ...ver the French economic ...cal outlook.

...ubstantial Part

...sely, a substantial part ...oney has been going into ...nd and Luxembourg. ...me of it has been rein-... the Eurobond market, ...sources suggest.

...development would ac-... the surprising amount ...that is still being in-... the Eurobond market ...that record volume of new issues. According to Morgan Guaranty Trust Company's tally of new Eurobond issues and foreign issues, the combined total in the first seven months of this year came to nearly $18.5 billion, up 59 per cent from about $11.6 billion a year earlier.

The latest French Eurobond issue in dollars is considered daring in view of concern among international investors about the French economy and uncertain political atmosphere. The $50-million issue for Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes, guaranteed by the French government, matches the longest maturity of any Eurodollar issue in about two years.

After sinking fund payments are taken into consideration, the average life of 10.5 years is the longest in at least two years. However, the issue carries a fairly generous 9.25-per-cent coupon and the syndicate manager has indicated that part of the offering has been preplaced.

Rates Are Compared

The 9.25-per-cent coupon rate compares with an 8.75-per-cent coupon on a $50-million, 12-year bond issue last week of the European Investment Bank. The bonds were priced at 99.25 to yield 8.85 per cent at maturity. The bank simultaneously floated a $75-million, seven-year note issue at 99.5 bearing 8.25 per cent to yield 8.35 per cent.

The 8.35-per-cent yield for the EIB notes was the lowest in about two years for any public Eurodollar offering and was seemingly a bit fine for the market to take with enthusiasm. The notes were quoted Friday at 97.75-98.5 while the bonds were 97.5-98.25.

Nevertheless, the Australian Shipping Commission is making a private placement at about the same rate as the EIB note issue. The placement consists of $42-million, seven-year notes at 99.5 bearing 8.25 per cent to yield 8.34 per cent. The notes are guaranteed by the Australian government, whose outstanding debt carries the same triple-A rating as the EIB's debt.

The Australian Shipping Commission is also making a private placement of 100-million-mark, seven-year notes at 99.5 bearing 8 per cent to yield 8.10 per cent. The notes, which are also

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity index	207.6	207.4	207.7
*Currency in cir.	$89,748,000	$89,154,000	$82,036,000
*Total loans	$115,364,000	$115,263,000	$123,688,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,580,000	2,603,000	1,914,000
Auto production	96,897	103,680	103,634
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,177,000	8,190,000	8,388,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	432,524	449,246	450,815
*Elec Pwr. Kw-hr	40,435,000	43,756,000	38,841,000
Business failures	177	148	218

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1975
A-Employed	87,500,000	87,697,000	84,498,000
A-Unemployed	7,143,000	6,860,000	8,071,000

	June	Prior Month	1975
A-Ind'stl Prodn	129.9	R128.5	116.4
B *Personal income	$1,368,900,000	R$1,362,900,000	$1,253,700,000
A *Money supply	$303,100,000	$303,300,000	$291,000,000
Cnsmrs price index	170.1	169.2	160.6
A-Cnstrctn cntr'cts	187	205	201
A *Mfr's. inventories	$150,777,000	$149,039,000	$148,059,000
A *Exports	$9,718,300	$9,578,000	$8,715,000
A *Imports	$10,093,600	$9,182,400	$7,102,500

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted
B-Seasonally adjusted annual
R-Revised.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Wall Street Hopes Run High for Bull Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The Republicans are setting out to have a lively time in Kansas City this week, picking their presidential candidate amid hurrahs and promising victory at the polls on Nov. 2.

On Wall Street, expectations also are running high—not necessarily for a GOP victory (after all, Democrat Jimmy Carter leads in the public opinion surveys) but for a bull market to break forth very soon after a frustrating half-year of stalemate.

The trigger, said analyst Edson Gould of Anametrics, Inc., an investment advisory concern, "just might be the forthcoming Republican convention." Back in 1924, after months of market dullness, stocks began to climb following the nomination of Calvin Coolidge by the Republicans, he noted.

Then again, Leon Cooperman, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman, Sachs & Co., pins his hopes for a climbing market on another factor.

"Between now and the election," he said, "there's very little any candidate can do to affect the favorable economic numbers for the balance of this year."

Moderate Inflation Rate

He pointed to steadily improving corporate profits and dividends, a forecast of 7 per cent in real economic growth for this year, stable long-term interest rates and the expectation of a relatively moderate 5 1/2-per-cent inflation rate as measured by the consumer price index.

At Argus Research Corp., Joseph McAlinden sees the coming campaign months as a period when good economics will outweigh the politicking. "We would be inclined to be fully invested," he said. "We're looking for an upward move in stock prices at almost any time."

An additional prop to Wall Street's optimism is the belief that the opposing candidates will hew to a generally conservative fiscal line. Mr. Carter simply does not inspire the sort of jitters touched off four years ago when Sen. George McGovern sought the presidency. Neither does either of the Republicans hopefuls.

Politics aside, investors are pondering certain basic questions. What timing strategy should be employed in this election year? What stocks and groups of stocks appear most attractive? How high will the Dow industrials go?

One More Run

It's the view of investment adviser Charles Cain of the firm of Cain & Vale, Inc., that the bull market that began to stampede in late 1974, regrouped, ran again and now is milling about, has one more run to go.

His probability chart calls for another major upward leg in stock prices starting in a mid-August to late-September time frame (he tends to favor the autumn lift-off) and he's advising clients to maintain cash balances on the order of 30 to 35 per cent to be committed as the final breakout develops.

"If we get past the end of October and the upward trend has not been initiated," Mr. Cain declared, "I'd be very concerned."

As for the potential in the Dow, Mr. Cain offers two possibilities: A return first to the 950 area that could limit the upside potential to a maximum 1,075—or a more severe decline, to perhaps Dow 900, that would shatter Wall Street's current complacency and, somewhat paradoxically, pave the way for "a stronger, more explosive" move to as much as 1,150.

For the final leg—Mr. Cain holds to the opinion that the bulls run on three legs in Wall Street—the investment adviser favors such groups as aerospace-defense (including Raytheon, Northrop and United Technologies), capital spending (Foxboro, Sunstrand, Babcock & Wilcox), and oil exploration (Hughes Tool, Schlumberger, Baker International).

Cash Reserves

For the individual investor now, Mr. Cain would advocate a portfolio with 15 per cent in cash reserves, 25 per cent in quality municipal bonds and 60 per cent in selected equities. He's most positive on such groups as airlines, machinery, conglomerates, property and casualty insurers, domestic and international oils, office equipment and banks.

"There appears to be no significant risk in the stock market between now and the year's end," he stated. Meanwhile, his forecast for the Dow is a high somewhere between 1,050 and 1,100 by the end of December.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange wound up the week with a small gain as investor concern over the economy dulled interest. The Dow Jones industrial average closed on Friday at 990.19, up 4.19 points for the week.

Turnover on the exchange, still in the summer doldrums, last week fell to 76.59 million shares from 82.42 million shares in the preceding week.

Some analysts cited Tuesday's report that retail sales fell 1.2 per cent last month from June, the second significant decline in retail sales in the last two months, as contributing to market weakness. They viewed the disappointing sales as an indication that the economy was not improving as much as had been expected.

Also, many experts now believe that earnings statements or retailers for their fiscal second quarter, which will be released in the next few weeks, will be below earlier predictions in many cases.

Investors mostly ignored a report, issued by the Labor Department on Thursday, that the wholesale price index rose only 0.3 per cent last month, slightly less than the 0.4 per cent rise in June.

One of the analysts expressed the view that investor concern over the presidential elections coupled with the market's technical deficiencies "are preventing stocks from responding to the positive fundamental news."

One of the most actively traded issues last week was American Telephone, which traded at a nine-year high of 60 on Wednesday. It closed Friday at 59 1/2, up 1/4 for the week.

Prices in the credit markets were sharply higher last week, helped by the report of the slim wholesale price gain.

Over-Counter Market

...ORK (AP) — Weekly Over the ...stocks giving the high, low ...aid prices for the week with the ...e from the previous week's last ... All quotations supplied by the ...Association of Securities Dealers ...not actual transactions but are ...stive inerdealr prics a which ... no includ retail markup, ... or commission. ...pplied by NASD.

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
...ctron	106	1	9½	8¾	— ¼
... .32	456	7¾	7¾	7¾	
...ot .40	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
...s .20e	72	6¾	6¼	6¼	
...p .12e	24	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
...nCp .60	53	14½	14½	14½	
...or Inc	61	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
...m. s	30	14	13½	13¾	+ ...
...Corp	3	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
...sly .40	72	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
...Ross	83	2	2	2	— ⅛
...Mem	171	7¾	6⅛	6⅝	—1⅛
...orp	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
...ms 6	110	⅞	⅞	⅞	
...Aicr De	1086	30	26⅝	27⅝	—1½
...Cp .05	67	2¾	2¾	2¾	
...Inc	23	2	2	2	
...h .0	52	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
...c	209	12	10⅞	10⅞	—1⅛
...gl Min	237	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
...o 1.32b	86	24	23½	23½	— ½
...as 1.20	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
...p .25r	48	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
... .5e	40	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
...	20	1	6½	6½	6½
...lex 1.06	7 9	34¼	32¾	34	+ ⅞
...sin 1.20	167	15⅛	15⅛	1	⅛
... .12e	344	17⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
...verage	436	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
...m .05e	362	23⅛	22	22¾	— ⅛
...csh .72	95	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
...isure	102	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
...pho .52	65	13	13	13	
...na B	56	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
...n .45	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
...neLabs	69	2⅛	2	2⅛	
...cp	577	⅜	5-16	5-16	—1-16
...ld 1	41	19	18	19	+1
...nc	235	⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
...ergy	85	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
...raisal	52	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
...a b	12	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	
...Fla .24	412	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
...s .20b	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
...edical	88	2 9-16	2⅛	2 9-16	
...s .40	8	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
...ss .80	5140	40½	39⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
...fe .08	48	6¾	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
...a .62	27	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
...rp .04	156	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—
...r 1.76	279	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
... .20e	8	6	6	6	
...ife 28	8	8	8	8	
...ure	163	2⅞	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
...gs .25	1073	10	9⅞	8⅞	
...yFin s	103	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
...aLf .32	79	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
...Life	34	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
...s 28	93	53	49½	52⅛	+3
...n .14	387	37	34½	37	+2
...aysim	251	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
...Strs	34	10⅛	10	10⅛	
...nl .42	11	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
...ar	846	12¾	10⅛	10⅞	—1⅝
...Int	22	3	2⅛	2¾	— ⅛
...Petro	948	28	26⅛	26⅛	⅛
...r .60	524	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
...e Cp	698	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
...Fla.19e	22	16	15⅞	15⅞	⅛
...Utah	9	9	8⅞	9	
...p 1.40e	76	41½	37¼	41⅛	+4
...omm .65		7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
...&Com .56	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	+
...fe .80	16	10⅛	10½	10½	
...c	1464	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
...Co 1	21	23	22	22	—1
...Inc	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
... .05e	109	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
...ices s	66	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
...S+vc	12	1½	1⅝	1⅝	—
...Jacobs .76		27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
... .32a	918	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
...1 2.3e	537	17⅛	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
...sh .68	3762	28	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
... .10	34	5⅛	5 1-16	5 1-16	
...60b	64	27½	25⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
...-Data	199	22⅛	22	22	
...terial	145	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
...	16	3½	3½	3⅛	
...yfair	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
...s	45	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
...60b	163	14⅛	14	14⅛	
...1.20	32	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
...ill	57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
...tomot	9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
...g Co	13	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
...ill .52a	82	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
...riys .80	30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
... .10	30	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
...ls .10e	68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
...1.24	209	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
...aSalle	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
...co .65e	67	10	10	10	
... .10e	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
... .70	37	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
...s .20	62	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
...ceanics	236	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
...1	85	14⅛	12⅞	13	—1⅛
...Lab	174	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
...kt .30	105	5	5	5	
...Lab	174	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
...orp	92	18	17⅛	1	
... .60	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
... .24b	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
...1.80	124	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1
... .58	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
...1.20	77	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
...les s	44	3½	3⅛	3½	
...Inc	119	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
...res 1a	x25	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
...on .40	98	13	13	13	
...rp	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
...ill 0b	0	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
...1.20b	2	14	14	14	
...1.20b	72	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
...1.20a	58	16½	16½	16½	
...ome 1	7	17⅛	17½	17½	
...J 2.20	23	23	23	23	
...d 1.32	12	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
...Eq 82	x95	10½	10⅛	10½	
...Det	21	1½	1½	1½	
... 2.20	19	23½	23½	23½	
...ity .20e	129	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
...Lf .35	32	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
...1.20	19	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bankslowa 1.84	9	21½	21½	21½	
BantaGen .48	51	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
BarberGreen .40	257	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
BardenCorp .50	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Barnes HindePh	87	59⅛	57⅛	59⅛	+2⅛
BarnettBks .72	718	15⅞	14½	15⅞	+1⅛
Basco Inc	28	4½	4½	4½	
BasicEarth Sci	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
BassFini Corp	42	6	6	6	
BassettFurn .80	x69	20	19	19¾	— ¾
BayBanks 2.10	122	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
BaylessMkts .60	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
BeardOil 04e	38	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
BeckArnley s	35	4⅛	4	4⅛	
BeechmGrp 08e	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
BeehiveMedic El	98	8⅛	8⅛	⅛	+ ½
BeelineFash .44	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BegleyDrug .4	21	9⅛	9	9	
BekinsCo .50	x119	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
BeKnapMf .95E	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
BellCanada 77wt	589	4	3½	4	+9-16
BenefStdA .20	158	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
BenefStdB .20	68	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
BengalOil Gas .697		½	13-32	13-32	—3-32
Bentley Labs	366	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
BergstmPap A	27	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
BetzLabs .40	339	35⅛	33⅛	35⅛	+2
BeverageMat .40	7	12	12	12	
BiLoInc .60	76	18½	17	17⅛	—1⅛
Bibb Co	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Billythe Kid	15	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
BioRad Labs	46	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Bird &Son	152	37⅛	33½	36	+2
BlackHillPL 1.44	29	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
BlockDrugA .60	92	11½	10½	11⅛	+ ½
BlueChipStp	24	34	14	13½	14 — 2
BluefdSupply 1.20	25	19½	19	19	
BlyvoorGld 71e	589	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
BoatmnBncsh 2	9	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
BobEvanFrm .60	x41	31⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ½
BobcatOil Co	49	15-16	15-16	15-16	
BohemiaIn 60b	93	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bonanza Intl	465	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Bond Ind	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
BoothNewsp 1	190	21½	20⅛	21½	+1⅛
Boothe Computr	336	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
BostonCoB 1.04	8	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
BradenInd .20	191	7⅛	7	7-16	—1-16
Bralorne Res	98	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	
BrassCraftMf .16	16	14	13⅛	14	+ ½
BrencoInc .80	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
BreunerJohn .68	3	11	11	11	
BrinksInc .40	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
BroadvwFin	16	72	6⅛	6¼	6¼ — ⅛
BrokenHillP .32e	224	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Brooks Fashion .32	49	10⅛	10	10⅛	
BrooksScanln .70	7	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
BrownTom	507	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Browning Arms	15	3½	3⅛	3½	
Brunosinc .50	34	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅞
Buckbee Mears	145	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Buckeyelnt .60	x72	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
BufelsfnGld 1E	416	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bordox Inc	51	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
Burmah Oil	854	11-16	⅝	11-16	
BurnsRLCp .20	290	14⅛	13	13	—1⅛
BurnupSims	346	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Burton Hawks	213	9-16	½	½	
ButlerMfg .90	173	36	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
CBTCorp 2.60	2	29½	28	28	—1½
CFSConti .24	x81	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
CPT Corp	140	9	8⅛	8⅛	
Cafeterias .40	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
CalMaine Foods	7	6	6	6	
Calbiochem	890	13⅛	9½	10	—1⅞
CalistBnk .60	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Cal Microwave	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	
CalWarSvc 2.40	3	29½	29½	29½	
Cal Windsor	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Callon Petrol	147	5½	5⅛	5½	
CalnyFood Svc	45	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
Cambrdge Mem	398	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
CameronIrnWk 1.12	17	147	142	142	—5
CampusCas .90	29	11⅛	11	11⅛	
CannonMills .92a	95	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
CanonInc .39e	118	37⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
Capital Swst	43	4½	4⅛	4½	
CarbolineCo .32	95	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
CardiacPacmk s	556	45⅛	39⅛	44⅛	+2⅛
CarlertoneCom	248	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Carvel Corp	15	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1
CascadeCp .30a	17	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Cayman Corp	172	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	
CedarPoint .60	32	13⅛	13⅛	13	—
Cencor Inc	57	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Centennial Cp	1663	5⅞	4⅛	5⅞	+1⅛
CenterLab Med	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
enBncCln 1.30b	44	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
CenBncshSou .40	84	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
CenBkSys .40b	50	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
CenCareBkTr .84	19	18½	18⅛		— ⅛
CenNatRich 1.10	19	15⅛	15	15	
CenPennNat 1.08	36	12⅛	12	12	
CentTelpf 2	8	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
CentVIPSvc 1.36	249	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Centran 1.8	116	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
CenturyBks .36b	203	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
CenturyTel .34	93	5⅛	5½	5⅝	
ChambrlMl .56a	25	8½	8	8	— ½
ChampParis .16	108	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ChampProd .80	81	18	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
ChannelCos .24	42	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	⅛
CharlRBLab .85e	64	17½	17½	17½	
Charming Shoe.05E	35	16⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Charm House .72	154	28	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
ChathamMfg .72	46	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
ChattemDrug .28	x28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Chef Pierre	170	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
ChemedCorp 1	x52	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
ChemicLeam .60	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Chemineer .12	45	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
Chi&NwTrans A	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
ChiBrdgIron 1.48	356	72	69½	69½	— ½
ChiltonCp .28	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Christnsninc .25e	293	15⅛	13⅛	14	— ½
ChristnSec 4.52e	52	121½	118½	120	—1½
ChubbCorp 1.40	854	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
ChurchsFCh .08b	664	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
CinnFinl .64b	204	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
CircleincSh 1.39e	46	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
CircleSeal .45E	29	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
CitizenSouCp .96	78	15	14⅛	15	
CitzSNBkGa .52	695	7	7	7	
CitizmFidCp 1.40	6	31½	31	31½	
CitznsUtilA s	89	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
CitzensUtilB 2	79	32½	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
CityNatCorl	28	16⅛	16	16	
Clabir Corp .05e	5	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
ClarkJLMfg .80r	54	31	29⅛	29⅛	—2
ClevepakCp .40	168	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
ClevTrustCo 2.68	199	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	⅛
CleveTr Rlty	128	2⅛	2½	2½	
ClowCorp .40	19	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
CoastlSiCp .27	38	4	4	4	
Cobe Labs	11	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CocaBtlsCons .40	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
CocaBtlsLA .80	x325	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
CocaBtlgMia .4	115	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
CocaBtlgMA .20	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
CocaBtlMidw .80	5	14	14	14	
Codex Corp	202	33½	32	33½	+1
Coheren Radiatn	167	6⅛	5½	5⅛	— ½
ColemanAm Cos	37	3	2½	2½	— ½
College Univ	13	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
ColonBncp 1.60	10	17	16	17	+ ½
ColorGas EnSys	31	12⅛		12⅛	+ ⅛
ColoniLfeAcc .28	65	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Colony Foods	100	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
ColoNatBnks .92	4	13½	13⅛	13½	
Columbia Corp	195	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
CombinsAm .66	3557	11⅛	9⅞	11	+1⅛
Comdisco Inc	32	7½	72	7⅛	+ ⅛
CommBaksh 1.12	58	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
ComCirsHse .40	381	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
ComlShear .60a	8	21	21	21	
ComlTrNJ 1.40A	7	18⅛	18½	18½	
ComwNatPa 1.28	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	
ComwltNG 1.62	20	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
ComwlTelPa 2.80	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
ComwltThea .38	36	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
CommunInd .40	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Commun Prop	153	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
Comprehen Care	26	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Compuscan Inc	173	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	⅛
ComputAut .18e	373	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Comput Console	12	5⅛	VT½	5⅛	
Computr Dimen	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ComputElSys .16	49	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Computer Netwk	109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Computer Prod	109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Computer Usage	33	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	92	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Camtech Labs	139	20	19½	19⅛	½
Comten Inc	215	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Canair Cp	301	11	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Comshare Inc	96	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
ConceptInc .10	x33	6½	6½	6½	
ConnFinSvc .40	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
ConnGenIns 1.04	1278	57⅛	56	56	— ½
ConnNBgpl 1.36	12	14⅛	14	14⅛	
ConnNatGas 2	12	36	35½	36	
Conner Homes	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cons Accessor .85E	28	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
ConsCapRlty 1E	x22	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
ConsPapers 1.60	x74	28⅛	27½	27½	—1⅛
ContBkNorr 1.68	34	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
ContConvyEq .64	1170	19⅛	16	19⅛	— ⅛
ConWest Ind	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
ConwedCorp .60e	9	11	11	11	
CoorsAdB .60e	599	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
CoquinaOil s	25	16	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
Corcoinc .72	15	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
Cordis Corp	122	15½	14	14	½
CornwalEquit .20	5		7½	8	+ ½
CottonPetrol .0 e	270	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
CountryKitn .06e	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cousins Prop	150	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
CraddTerry 56.	16	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
CrawfordCo 1.20	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Cray Research	218	19½	18⅛	18⅛	—1
Criterion Ins	802	12½	10½	12⅛	+1½
CrossCo .55e	87	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Crown Crafts	47	6	6	6	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	1943	31⅛	28⅛	31⅛	+2⅛
CrumpEH .20	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cullen Bankers		14	14	14	
CullumCos .40	10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
CurticeBurnA .80	133	12⅛	11	12⅛	+1⅛
CurtisNoll .64	73	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
Cyclotron Cp	39	10	8⅛	9½	+ ⅛
DaiEi Inc		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Danielintl .70	1190	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
DariDrug .13	168	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
DataAccess Sys	19	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
DataCard .12	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Data DesignLab	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Data 100Corp	375	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
Datapoint Corp	1191	39	34½	36	—2⅛
Datascope Corp	8	23	22½	22⅛	— ½
Datatron Inc	471	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Datum Inc	10	1⅛	1½	1½	
DaytonMall	17	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
DeBeersMin .25e	1750	2⅛	2⅛	2 9-16	+1-16
DeanFoods .96	48	25	24½	24½	— ½
DebronCorp .70	x20	12⅛	12	12⅛	
DecisnData Com	184	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Decoratorln .05e	27	2⅛	2	2	
DEKALBAg .32	373	32	31	31	— ½
DelMontePrp .52	x35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
DelaValRlty 1.32	27	10	9⅛	9⅛	
Delhi IntOil	52	4⅛	4½	4½	—
DeltaAirln 7 wt	287	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Deltak Corp	46	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
DeLuxeCheck .72	398	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
DenisonMines 2	115	63	61½	63	+1½
DenvRlEst .40a	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	
DepositGty 1a		20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
DetrexChem .80	11	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
DetBankCp 2.76	38	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
Diagnostic Data	206	8	7⅛	7½	
DiamonCoal .40a	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
DiamCrysSlt .0	x36	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Diamondhd Cp	21	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
DibrellBros 1	5	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
DigitalComp Con	94	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
DinnerBellFd .70	30	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
DiscounNY 6.90e	15	39	38	39	
Distributinc s	33	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Diversfd Prods	189	13⅛	12⅛	13	
DixonCrucible 1.10	27	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
DrPepper Bottig	x19	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
Documation	269	13⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Documr Corp	170	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
DoeSpun .15e	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	⅛
DollarGenl .08r	188	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Domainind .50B	x10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
DominBksh .64b	52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
DonaldsonInc	97	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
DonovanCos .30e	9	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
Dorchester Gas	939	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
DouglasLom .28a	33	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
Downe Commun	927	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	213	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
DualLitelnc .20	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
DuckwallStr .20	8	9	8⅛	9	
Ducommun .40	30	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	165	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	⅛
DurhamLife .80	29	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
DurironCo .68	9	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
DurrFillMed .16	x11	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
Dynascan Corp	525	9	7	7	—2
Dynatech Corp	25	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	⅛
EDSNuclear .50	x33	11½	11	11½	+ ½
ERCCorp .56	786	26½	24⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
ESL Inc	38	20⅛	19	19	1½
ESyst 75wtAug	57	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1
EarlyCalif Ind	188	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Earth Sciences	99	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
EastmetCp 1.20	111	20⅛	19½	19⅛	—1⅛

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EatnCp pfA2.30	58	44⅛	42⅛	44	+1½
EchoOil Corp	20	1 5-16	1⅛	1 5-16	
EconomicLab .50	610	24½	23	23	—1
ElChicoCp .25	49	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
ElPasoElec .96	441	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
IderBeerm .20b	13	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Electro Nucleon	134	7½	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Electron Arrays	111	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ElizebWat 2.20	28	31	30⅛	31	+ ½
Elkins Sinn	377	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Elpac Inc	224	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅛
Elscint Ltd	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Emhart wt	23	10½	9½	10	
Emonsind .86e	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
EmpFinMar .20e	60	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Empire Gen	41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
EmployerCas .98	x10	24½	24	24⅛	1
EnergyConv Dev	85	24⅛	21½	24	+1⅛
EnergyConv un	2	32	29	31	+2
Energy Minerals	183	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
EnergyResvs Gp	543	1⅛	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
Energy Ventures	44	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
Entenmanns	390	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Envirodyne	42	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
EquitBncp .20b	89	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
EquitGenCp .56	71	16½	15⅛	16	— ½
EquitLfelowa .64	x45	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
EquitSavLn .32	141	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
EquityOil .60	165	24⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1
EthanAllen .55	74	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
EvansInc .30e	14	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
ExchngeBncp .52	x36	9	9	9	
Executive Ind	213	173	16⅛	17	⅛
Extracorpl Med	50	14½	14½	14½	
FBTruckLn .32	2	6⅛	6½	6½	
FAS Intl	54	15	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
FairLanes .20	84	7	6⅛	6⅛	
FalconbrNick 1a	14	43⅛	42	42⅛	—1
Farinon Elec	183	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
FarmHouse Fds	182	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
FarmerBros .24a	151	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
FarmersGrp	748	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	
FarmNewWL .20	98	39	39	39	
Farr Co .05e	68	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
FedScrew 1.20a	64	40	35½	39½	+4
FederalCap .15b	44	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
FedIncPvl .90e	93	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
FidelcorInc 2.20	148	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
FidelAmBksh .96	28	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
FidelCp Va	378	3	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
FidelUnLife 1	155	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
FifthThird 1.78	18	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1
Fingerhut Corp	302	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Finnigan Corp	32	8½	8½	8½	
1st&March 1.46	58	19	19	19	
1stAlaBnksh 1b	79	1 ½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
FstAmFin .28	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1stAmTenCp .40	137	8½	8½	8½	
1stBnGrOh 1.20b	62	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
1stBncgpAla .65e	34	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
1stBancsh Fla	104	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
1stBankSys 1.52	363	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	1⅛
1stBncshSC 1.04	17	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
FstBostInc 1.75E	48	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1stCityBncpTex 1	240	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
FstColonyLfe .40	x50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
FstCommerce 1	8	12⅛	12½	12½	
FstComRlt .17e	16	5⅛	4½	4½	⅛
1stComlBks 1	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1stConnBnp 1.80	1	21	21	21	
FstContRE 1.16e	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1stEmpireSt .25i	145	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
FstExecutive Cp	39	3	2⅛	3	⅛
FstFarwest .13e	29	5½	5½	5½	
1stFinFla .36	472	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1stHawaiiln 1.40	28	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
1stIllinoisCp 1	33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1stJersyNCp 1.20	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1stKyNat 1.72	x22	33½	32½	33½	+1
1stLincolnFin s	71	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
1stMarineBks .18	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1stMdBancp 1.36	41	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ½
FstMemphis Rlt	52	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
1stNatBncp 1.70	6	22	21½	21½	— ½
1st NatBncsh 1.30	26	18	18	18	
1stNatCinn 1.80	25	29⅛	29½	29⅛	+ ⅛
1stNatHolds 1.16	41	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
1stNHavNatl 1.40	2	15	14⅛	15	
1stOklaBncp s	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
FstRRBkGa .40	27	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
1stSecCp 1.30	54	34	33	33½	— ⅛
FstSecurNat .54	47	10½	10	10	— ⅛
1stStaBncsh .40a	1	10½	10½	10½	
FstSurety Cp	87	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
1stTennNatl .44	171	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1stTexFinl .40	x27	8½	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
1stUnionBnc 2.60	34	38	38	38	
1stUnionCp .92	x168	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
1stUnitBncp .60b	79	16⅛	15⅛	1⅛	
1stWstn Fin	199	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Fisons Ltd	101	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
FlagshipBks .24	286	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Flexsteelind .40	55	10	9	10	+1
Flickinger .50	54	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
FlaComlBk .72	4	9½	9½	9½	
FlaCypGard .28a	189	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
FloridaGlfR 1.28	25	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
FloridMngM .12e	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
FlaNBksFla .32	263	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Flynn Energy	76	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
FoodTolnStr .16	23	54½	51	52½	+1
FoodwysNat .30a	28	9½	½	8⅛	— ⅛
FoothillGrp .28	106	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
ForestOil .40	715	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
FtWorthStl .70	5	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
FstamatCp .28	167	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Four Phase	583	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
FranklinElec .32	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
FranklinLife .92	664	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
FraserMfg 1.10e	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
FredrkHerr .24e	44	4½	4⅛	4½	
FredHoltvw 10e	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
FreeStaGM 2.70e	581	12⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
FriendlceCr 0	607	18½	18⅛	18½	
Frionalnd .10e	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
FritzlotCal .28		6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
FrozenFdExp .34	74	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
FujiPhotoF .19e	206	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
FullerHB .44	136	17½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Funding System	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FurrsCafe .40	75	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
GRT Corp	507	4⅛	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
GalaxyOil Co	124	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Galvest Houston	90	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
GatesLearjet s	308	10⅛	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
Geico Corp	275	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Gelman Inst	63	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Gen Automation	200	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GenAutoPts .76	104	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
GenBinding .10e	256	13½	12½	13½	+1
General Care	187	12⅛	10½	12⅛	+2⅛
GenEnergy .40e	241	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Gen HealthSvc	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GenReinsur .40	252	185	1 2	185	+1
GenSemicon .1 R	34	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
GenShalePd .6b	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
GenTelCal pf 1	42	11⅛	10½	11	+ ½

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Geneve Corp	57	10	9⅛	9⅛	
Georesources In	37	2	2	2	
GeoWashgtn Cp	50	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GibsnHoman .38	40	15	12	15	+3
GilbertAssoc 1	x193	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
GilbertRobin s	37	6⅛	6	6⅛	
GilfordInst .20	52	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
GirardCo 3.24	94	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
GlobeLfeAc .20b	233	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
GodfreyCo .90b	16	15	15	15	
GoldFieldSA .54e	184	13⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
GoldenStat Fds	26	13½	13	13⅛	+ ½
GoodhrtWllc 1a		7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
GouldsPumps 1	27	3	37½	38	+ ½
GovEmpFin .48	20	10	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GovtEmplns .32	3251	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
GovtEmpLfe .24	167	11½	10½	10½	—1
Gracolnc .05	54	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Graham Magnet	53	9½	9½	9½	
GrahamMfg .40	51	10⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1½
Grantree Corp	113	6⅛	6½	6½	
GraphicCont .52	33	15½	15⅛	15½	
Graph Scanning	95	14½	13⅞	14	— ½
GravesTrkLn .36	4	11	11	11	
GrayTool .20	229	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
GreatAmCp .50a	0	13	12⅛	13	
GrtrJerBncp 1	87	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
GtSouthnCp .68	232	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
GreenMtPow 1	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
GreggsFood .07e	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GreyAdvrtg .60	139	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
GuaranteFin Cal	5	10	10	10	
GurantyNatl .48	43	9½	1½	8⅛	
Guardian Chem	37	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
GuardianPkg .40	x26	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	15	10	9½	9½	— ½
GulfInterstat .37	23	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
HMO Internatl	169	6½	6⅛	6½	
HachChem .20e	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
HahnEW .20	86	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	228	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
HamiltonBro Pet	172	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Hamilton Intl	195	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16	+1-8
HandyDan Home	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

American Express International Banking Corporation

American Express International Banking Corporation is lead bank in an International Banking Group composed of commercial and merchant banking subsidiaries of American Express Company. Consolidated assets of the independent companies in the Group amounted to more than $3.4 billion at year end 1975.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1976*

ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	$ 302,659,000
Time deposits	324,446,000
Investment securities—at cost	443,033,000
Investment securities—at lower of cost or market	5,951,000
Loans and discounts, less reserves: 1976, $40,514,000; 1975, $37,000,000	1,517,286,000
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	69,917,000
Land, buildings and equipment—at cost, less reserves	22,098,000
Customers' acceptance liability	121,383,000
Other assets	42,972,000
	$2,849,745,000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Customers' Deposits and Credit Balances:	
Demand	$ 960,570,000
Time	1,280,810,000
Total	2,241,380,000
Special deposit liability to U.S. Government	35,000,000
Borrowed funds	30,850,000
Due to American Express Company and subsidiaries	114,221,000
Drafts outstanding	57,073,000
Acceptances outstanding	121,412,000
Accounts payable	64,591,000
Other liabilities	40,217,000
	2,704,744,000
Shareholders' Equity:	
Capital Stock:	
Preferred—5% cumulative—authorized and outstanding 25,000 shares of $1,000 par value	25,000,000
Common—authorized and outstanding 60,000 shares of $100 par value	6,000,000
Capital surplus	12,281,000
Net unrealized losses on investment securities carried at lower of cost or market	(1,090,000)
Retained earnings	102,810,000
Total shareholders' equity	145,001,000
	$2,849,745,000

*Figures unaudited.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HOWARD L. CLARK Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation; Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, American Express Company
RICHARD M. BLISS President and Chief Executive Officer, American Express International Banking Corporation
HOYT AMMIDON Honorary Trustee and former Chairman of the Board, United States Trust Company of New York
RICHARD F. BLANCHARD Vice Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation and Executive Vice President, American Express Company
MAGNUS R. BOHM Vice Chairman, General Foods Corp.
CHARLES A. COOMBS Former Senior Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York
ROBERT G. COWAN Former Chairman of the Board, Midlantic National Bank
EDWIN D. ETHERINGTON Director of various companies; Governor and former President, American Stock Exchange and President Emeritus, Wesleyan University
HENRY H. HENLEY, JR. President and Chief Executive Officer, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
ERNEST J. LOEBBECKE Chairman of the Finance Committee, The TI Corporation (of California)
ARCHIE R. McCARDELL President and Chief Operating Officer, Xerox Corporation
ROGER H. MORLEY Vice Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation and American Express Company
RALPH OWEN Former President, Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. Incorporated
JAMES D. ROBINSON III President, American Express Company
ROBERT V. ROOSA Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
WHITNEY STONE Chairman of the Executive Committee, Stone & Webster, Inc.
MARTHA R. WALLACE Executive Director and Vice President of The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
RAWLEIGH WARNER, JR. Chairman of the Board, Mobil Oil Corporation
EUGENE R. BLACK Advisor to the Board of Directors

AMERICAN EXPRESS International Banking Corporation provides businesses, financial institutions, governments and individuals with a wide choice of international financial services, including short term working capital and trade finance, term and project finance, foreign exchange, collection, deposit and money transfer services.

Offices and subsidiaries: Amsterdam, Antibes, Athens, Bahrain, Basle, Birmingham, Bombay, Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Brussels, Cairo, Calcutta, Cannes, Chittagong, Cologne, Copenhagen, Dacca, Düsseldorf, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Grand Cayman, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Jakarta Kota, Karachi, Kowloon, Lahore, Lausanne, London, Manchester, Manila, Mestre, Milan, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa, Paris, Piraeus, Rome, Salonica, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice, Vienna, Zurich.

International Headquarters: American Express Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HennafrdBre .60	68	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Hanoverins .24	272	11⅝	8⅛	11⅛	+2¼
Hardwicke Cos	29	3¾	3¾	3¾	
HarleyCorp .25	x13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Harlyn Prod	7	4½	4½	4½	
Harper&Row .52	94	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
HartfordNatCp	1	57	19¾	12⅜	12⅜+ ⅛
HartfdStmBoil	2	2	35⅛	26¾	35⅛
Harvey Ind s	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Hauserman .50	10	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
HavatampCp .44	148	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
HawaiiBncp .88	x20	11⅜	11½	11½	⅛
Hawkeye8n .54b	74	10⅝	10½	10½	
HawthrnFinl .40	31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Healthgate Cp	270	11¼	11⅛	3.16	+1-16
Heath Tecna	46	15	13½	15	+1
HenradFurn .40a	14	19½	19	19	— ⅛
HeritageBnc 1.06	68	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
HessInc .30	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
HexcelCorp .56	49	14½	14	14	— ⅛
HiTech Ind	83	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
HickoryFarm .24	323	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
HickoryFurnIr s	108	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
HighboaCo 1.4	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
HitachiLtd 1.18e	174	29¾	29½	29½	+ ½
HollywdPark 1	2	15½	15	15	— ⅛
HomeBenef 1.16	20	26¼	25	26	+1
HONInd .56	x26	16¾	16½	16	+ ⅛
HondaMotor .51e	0	48½	47¾	48¾	+ ⅜
HookDrugs .56	32	12	11½	11½	⅛
HoovrCo .76	x321	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
HorizonBncp .94	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
HospTrust 1.92	9	22½	22½	22½	
HudsnPPap .80c	39	27	25½	25½	— 1½
Hughes Supply	57	8¼	7⅝	14	+ ⅛
HuntMfg .36	3	12¼	12	12	— ¼
HuntgtBnc 1.76b	14	24¾	24½	24½	
HyGain Elec .15a	1	14½	9½	9½	-4½
Hyatt Corp	934	6¾	6¼	6¼	-⅜
Hyatt Intl	9	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	5	16	15½	16	+ ½
HysterCo .60a	476	21¾	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
IEASA .19r	4	5	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
IMS Intl	89	8	7¾	8	
IVACCorp .19e	198	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	½
IdahoFstNat 1.28	14	39	38	39	+1
Illini BeefPack	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Immune Scienc	7	9	8⅝	9	
IndesSabac 1.68	49	18½	18¾	18¾	
IndepLifeAcc .44	433	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
IndianHead 1.12	9	30	29½	30	
IndianaGrp .50	588	22	20¾	21⅜	+1⅛
IndianaNat	591	9⅞	8	8½	1⅛
IndplsWat 1.76	37	19¼	19¼	19¼	
IndustFuels .60	70	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Indust Nucleonic	204	3¼	3¼	3¼	
IndVelPhil 1.80	27	21½	21¼	21¼	¼
Inforex Inc	183	3⅝	3	3⅛	
Informini .85e	142	17¼	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Inform Magnet	259	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Instrument Lab	1	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+1
Intel Corp	531	65⅝	61½	63	—1
Intercont Energy	144	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
IntercntInd .32	13	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Interfinci .28	73	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
IntrmtnGs 1.28a	41	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
IntBnkWash .25	26	3	3	3	+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	169	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
IntDairy Queen	49	21	2	2	— ⅛
IntKingsTab .08e	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
IntSysCr pf1.50	43	14	13½	14	+ ½
InterprovPipe 1	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Intersil Inc	406	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Invest Annuity	166	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
IowaSouUtil	2	x23	23¾	23½	— ⅛
JamesRiver .16	1	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Jamesbury Corp	49	13	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
JasonEmpire .40	17	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
JeffrsnNatLf .28	62	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Jensen Curtis	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Jerrico Inc	1375	36¼	32¾	34¼	— ⅜
Jetero Corp	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
JohnsonEF .80	1295	19½	19	19¼	—2¼
Jones Vining.20	24	4½	3¾	4½	+ ⅛
JosephsnMarv .32	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12a	25	15½	15¼	15¾	
JustinInd .40	32	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
KDI Corp	89	11	11	11	— ⅛
KRM Petroleum	120	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
KaiserSteel 1.50	445	46½	44¼	45	—1¼
KaiserStl pf1.46	14	17¾	17½	17¾	
Kallestad Labs	39	2½	2¼	2½	
Kalvar Corp	54	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
KamanCpA 1	38	25	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
KamperAm .15e	127	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
KansCityLe 1.40	52	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ⅛
Kar Products.24	14	17	17	17	
Kathol Petrol	196	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
KayMary .32	261	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	
Kayot Inc	2	7	6	6	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
KearnTreck .20	507	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
KearnseyNatl .40	42	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
KeithClark .50	18	7	6⅞	6½	— ⅛
KellySvcs .80	15	18½	1	1	— ⅛
KemperCorp .80	62	21¼	26½	21¼	+1¼
Kenai Drilling	104	3¾	3½	3¼	
Kennington Ltd	147	5¾	4¾	5¼	
KentMoore 1.40b	x15	30½	19	21	—9½
KyCentLife .20	153	7	6⅞	7	
KeuffelEsser .80	71	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Key Pharmceut	39	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
KeyesFibre .72	185	15¾	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅛
KeysCust Fund	21	6⅞	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Keystone Foods	83	¼	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
KeystoneIntl .36	x285	22	20¾	21½	— ⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	100	7½	7¾	7½	
KeysmePrf Cem	36	10	¾	10	— ⅛
KirinBrew .1e	1	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
KleerGoldM .43e	67	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
KnappMost .0	58	15¼	14¼	14½	— ¼
KnudsenCp .60b	45	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
KoperPros .14e	183	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
KossCorp .20	16	7	4½	4	— ⅛
Kratos	16	8½	8	8	— ⅛
KruegerWA .56	x40	11¾	10½	11¾	+1½
KuhlmanCp .50a	157	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Kyoto Ceramic	10	26¾	23½	26½	+ ⅛
LITCONY 1.20	3	23	22½	22¾	
LMFCorp .20b	12	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
LTVCp 78wt	222	1	¾	¾	
LaZBoyChr .48	x46	19	18¾	18¾	
LacledeSt	1	x17	18	17¾	18
LakeSupPow	1	x21	19	11½	— ⅛
LamaTony .12	136	5¼	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
LancasCoIn .48a	149	13½	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
Lancelnc .88a	267	19½	19¼	19½	/¼
Lanchart Ind	34	3	3	3	
LndmkBkFla .36	2	5¾	5½	5¾	
LaneCo .60a	19	22	22	22½	½
LawrysFds .24a	25	17¼	17	17¼	
LawsonProd .20	61	16	15	15	—1
LearPetrol s	81	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
LeewayMot .32a	121	18½	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
LegalPlatt .36	x156	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
LeonardSilver .10e	17	7½	7	7	— ⅛
LewisPalmr .16a	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Lexington Corp	82	3½	3½	3½	
Liberty Homes	63	2¾	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
LibertyNatl 1.60	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
LibrtyNatLife .40	716	24½	22½	23¼	+ ½
LifeIns Ga .88	148	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
LifeInvInc .88	220	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
LiChampFds .20b	x11	6⅛	6	6½	+ ⅛
Limited Stores	372	19	17½	19	+ ½
Lin Broadcastg	553	16⅜	15¾	16	— ⅛
LincFstBks 1.88	102	19½	19¼	19½	
LincIstBk pf1.65	0	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
LincnTelTel 1.60	11	28	27½	28	+ ½
LindbergCp .20	4	12½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
LiquidAry Safari	149	11¾	9¾	7⅝	— ⅛
LiquidAir 1.20	45	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Litronix Inc	89	2¼	2	2¼	
LocHiteCp .20	293	19¾	17½	19¾	+1¾
LoneStarBr .80a	287	9¾	8¼	9¾	+1⅛
LongvwPipe 7	165	16½	16½	16½	
LaLdOffEqu B	375	7⅜	6⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
LouisvGE pf	22	22	22	22	
LowesCos .10	r15	29¾	28¾	28¾	⅜
Lynden Transpr	24	8¾	8¼	8½	
M&TAtgin 1.84	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
MB Assoc	14	2¾	2⅜	2¾	— ⅛
MCI Communcat	5622	2 7-16	1 7-16	2 7-16	+1
MFYInd .24	29	5¼	5	5	
MGFOil Corp .40b	54	4¼	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
MSIData Corp .35a	7	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
MTSSystems .10	124	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
MacDermid .20	171	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
MacksStores .16	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
MacMillBloe .60	5	206	28	20¼	— ⅛
MadisnGsEl 1.20	148	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Magma Energy .40	10	19½	18¼	19½	/ ⅛
MagmaPow Co	512	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
Magnetic Pwr .20b	42	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Major Electronic	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Mallinckrodt .60	495	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
Managemt Assis	2131	2¾	2	2	—5-16
ManagemntAs pf	76	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Manilowoc Ia	79	38	28½	38	+1½
ManningGas Oil	138	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
MarkShade .40b	79	13¾	8½	9½	— ⅛
MrsNatlCp .2	59	26¼	26½	26½	
ManufgData Sys	112	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
MarcusCp .18r	68	½	8	8⅛	
Marine Colloids	459	16¾	13	13	—3¾
MarineCorp 1.92	7	31	31	31	
Marion Corp	332	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
MarkShade .40b	79	13¾	8½	9½	— ⅛
MarshallsIsley	2	11	33	33	
MaryIandNat .72	226	20½	19½	20½	+ ⅜
MasaMerch .96e	32	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
MaxiLdPine .36	12	10¾	10½	10⅝	⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
May Petrol	705	6¼	5½	5½	—1¼
Mayflower Corp	82	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Maynard Oil	213	4½	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
McCormick .48a	84	39	38¼	39	+ ⅜
McDowllEnt .05e	22	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
McMoran Expl	422	11½	10⅝	10⅞	—1
McQuayPfex .84	116	21	20½	21	
Measurex Corp	178	13¾	12	13¾	+ ⅛
Medcom Inc	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
MedfordCo 1.20	x9	3	3	3	
Medical Compir	143	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Medline Ind		7	7	7	
Medtronic	2423	23¾	22¾	23½	— ½
Megadata Cmptr	41	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
MellonNatl 2.60	604	56½	55¾	56¼	+ ¼
MercanBncp 2.20	41	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
MercantBk .24	28	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
MercantBkpf 3	3	27	27	27	
MercTexCp 1.20	27	21¼	21¼	21¼	
MerchantsInc .80	16	16½	16	16	
MerchntsNatl .9	42	18½	18½	1	1-16
MercuryGenl .44	113	15½	15¼	15½	
MercurySvc .10r	7	4½	4	4	—⅛
Mervyns	714	33½	32¼	33	— ⅛
MetexCorp .65e	428	14¼	12½	13¾	+1
Metpath Inc	135	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
MeyerFred .36b	180	17	16⅝	17	/⅛
MichNatCo 1b	115	28	27	27½	+ ⅛
Microdata Co	1178	27½	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
Microform Data	137	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
MidAmInd .1 b	37	6	6	6	
MidlandBncp 1b	5	17½	17	17	
MidlandIncBks 9	69	19½	19	19	— ½
MidlantcBks pf2		19½	19	19	— ½
MidwrtDistA .15e	101	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
MidwmnFidlty .44	24	10⅜	9¾	10¾	+⅝
MidwGasTr 1.20	x19	14½	14½	14½	
MillerHerm .32	14	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Millipore Cp.10	401	26½	24	24½	—2¼
MineSafeApp .80	12	44	42	44	
MineralRes .07e	306	2¾	2½	2¾	1-16
Mineral Englnrs	16	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
MinnsotPab .15e	118	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
MinnesotGs 1.72	56	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Minnelonka Lab	118	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Mischer Corp	23	4½	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
MissVaGas 1.28b	19	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
Mr Steak	106	3⅝	3	3	
MrsSmithsP .24	107	24½	22¼	24	+2
MitsuiCo .40c	8	29⅜	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅛
MobileGsSv 1.24	19	13½	13	13¼	
ModernMer .12e	625	17⅜	15¾	16¾	—
ModernMerch wt	72	10¼	9¼	10	— ⅛
ModularCom Sys	131	6¼	5½	6	+ ⅛
MogulCorp .50	51	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Molex Inc	26	23	22	22	1
MonarchCap .84	191	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
MonforfCola .06e	59	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
MonumentCp .56	73	11¼	10¼	10½	— ½
MooreSem .20	83	14¼	14	14¼	
MooreCorp 1.20	1297	42¼	41¾	42	
Moran Bros	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
MorrisonInc .4 a	90	35¼	35	35¼	
Mostek Corp	853	20¾	19	19¾	— ⅞
MotionInd .16	478	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
MotorHome Am		3	2¾	3	
MuellerPaul .80	x3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Multimedia .40	10	20	19½	20	+ ½
MurphyMotF .24	14	9	9	9	
MuiSavLife .40a		7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
NCNBCorp .52	2108	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
NFC Corp	204	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
NINCorp 1.20	205	17½	17	17	— ⅛
NUSCorp A	3	6	3¾	3¾	
NaChursInli .05f	57	4¼	4¼	4¼	
NarragCap .40	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
NascoInti Inc	73	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Natco Ind	43	3¼	3¼	3¼	
NathanM .05e	23	3¾	3½	3¾	
NatBankGa .80	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
NatByProd 1.20	17	18½	18	18	— ⅛
NatCentFin 1.08b	70	15	14½	15	
NatCityCp 1.85	206	38¾	37¾	38¾	+1
NatCmBkNJ 1.80	9	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
NatConven .05r	29	9	9	9	
NatData Comm	34	4¾	4½	4½	
NatData Corp	503	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	+ ⅛
NatLiberty .17e	244	5	4¾	4⅞	
NatLifeFla .15e	144	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
NatOilGLine .26	108	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
NatSecRes .40e	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
NatTelefilz .24	8	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Nat StudentMktg					
NatUtilInd 1.32	4	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
NatWestn Lf	586	4¾	4⅝	4¾	⅛+
NationwideA .35	362	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
NatwdeRIEs .16e	27	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
Naum Bro	12	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
NeedhmHarp .40	x61	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
NelsonThomas		14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Neutrogena .10e	39	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NewSavLoan 1.5f	97	8	7¾	+	⅛
NewAmPd 1.21e	78	18½	8¾	10	+⅛
NiEnaMBos 1.40	87	16¾	16⅛	16¾	
NewHavWat 3.20	2	44	43½	44	
NJNatlCp	2	19	22¼	21¼	—1
NJNatGas 1.32	75	14	13½	13¾	+ ¼
NewPlanRit .90	x7	8¼	8½	8¾	
NewellCos .50	x68	9	9½	9	— ⅛
Nicolet Instrum	25	11¼	11	11	
NielsenA .44	220	20¼	18¼	18½	—1½
NielsenB .44	268	20¼	18¼	18½	—1⅝
NipponEIec .34e	8	17½	16⅜	17	+1⅜
NissanMot .21e	8	19⅜	19	19⅜	+1⅜
NobleAffil .40b	226	30	29	29	— ¼
NoiandCo .36	45	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
NordiResrcs s	64	8½			
Nordstrmlnc .56	252	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
Norin Corp	46	13½	12½	12⅝	— ½
NorCaroNG 1	56	29½	26½	26½	—2¾
NorEurOilRT un	56	29½	26½	26½	—2¾
NorestBnc 2	18	22½	22½	22½	
NorstarPet .25	28	15½	16¾	15½	
NorCalS&Ln .40r	142	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
NorStaBncp .40	x44	5¼	5¼	¼	
NorthropKng .8	x2666	69⅜	67⅜	68½	+ ⅜
NorwestEnain 1	41	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
NwstNatGas .80	332	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
NwstBkBpf 2.12	9	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
NwstInsFinCp .30b	58	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
NowstNatLife .65	105	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	x49	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
NortrustCp 1.60	100	38¼	36	38¼	+ ⅛
NoxellCorp .4	169	19½	15½	15¾	— ⅛
NuclearDynam	301	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
NuclearSvcs .10	41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
OakHillSport .2	6	6½	6½	6½	
OceanDrExp .20	550	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
OceanDrExp 4pf	70	55½	53¾	55	+1
Ocean Oil&Gas	19	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Oceaneerint .10e	290	7¾	7	7½	+ ⅛
Ocean Explor	123	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Odyssey Inc	35	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
OffshrLogist .28	247	15	12⅞	14⅜	— ⅛
OgilvyMathr 1.16	x76	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1
OhCasualty 1.32	469	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ⅛
OhioFerroAl .80b	35	20¼	19½	19¾	1
OhioLife Ins	27	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
OldNatBcp .84b	30	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
OldRepInt .35b	503	16¾	15¾	16⅛	+1
OldStoneCp .80a	12	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
OldStoneMig .90	10	6	6	6	
OlympiaBrw .90	69	34	34	34	
OmahaNatl 1.50	31	17	17	17	
OmniSpectra .18	33	4¼	4¼	4¼	
OrmondDrg Ch	63	8¾	8½	8¾	
Oshmens SportG	49	14½	10	11	—3½
OtterTailPw 1.64	x86	18½	18⅛	1	½+ ⅛
OverNatAir .50e	43	4¼	4	4	⅛
OwensMinor .24	9	11⅞	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Ouzco	454	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
PVODintl .5e	32	13	12¼	12¾	— ⅜
PabstBrew 1.04	718	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
PACCARInc .80	800	49¾	45¼	49½	—2½
PacesetBldg .05e	70	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
PacCoast Hold	140	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
PacForEast Lin	104	13½	12¾	13½	
PaulHarrisSt .20	21	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
PalabaMns 1.26e	14	12½	11½	11⅝	— ½
PamexFds s	5	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
PanAmBncsh .25	13	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
Pandick Press	31	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
ParkOhioInd .70	31	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Pathcom Inc .15	41	9½	8¾	9	—2¼
PaulHarrisSt .20	41	15½	14½	14½	— ⅜
Pauley Petroim	41	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
PayLessDrug .40	166	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅛
PayNPak .48b	165	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
PayNSave .40	49	26½	25½	25¾	+ ½
PaytessCash .20	93	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
PeaveyCo 1	74	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
PegasisChain .64b	0	11	10¾	11	
PeerlessMfg .48b	4	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
PennVa 2	31	70	67	67	—3
PennEnterp 1.48	37	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
Penn Life	1963	2 11-16	2⅜	2 11-16	+3-16
PennzLaTx B					
	1281	6 11-16	6 5-16	6 5-16	—3-16
PennzOffshGs B	4978	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
PentairInd .20e	255	8½		8¾	+ ⅛
PeoaCBWsh .40	23	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
PermaBilt Ind	51	2⅜	2¼	2½	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PetersonH&H .28	331	11½	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Petrolite 1.20	74	76	70½	76	+6
PetrlBoneCp .60b	6	22¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
PhilaNatCp 2.10	101	28¾	2	28¾	+ ⅛
Phillips Gloelpn	1639	14	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
Phoenix Candy	9	7½	7½	7¾	— ⅛
PhysioControl Cp	12	10	9½	9½	
PicnSave Cp	20	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
PiedmtAvia .30e	39	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
Pinkertons 1.48	171	33½	33	33½	
Pioneer Elec	148	119¾	105	119½	+14½
PioneerFood .28	62	6¾	6	6	— ⅛
PioneerHI Bred.60	252	17	16½	17	
PioneerStdEl .22	42	7¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Pioneer Wstn	28	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
PittsNatl 1.76	102	37½	37	37¼	
Pizzaina s	1	6	9½	8½	+ ⅛
PopellBros .40	63	5	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
PostSeal Intl	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
PostCorp .60	19	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
PololetsPlat .20a	15	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
PoltInd .60	82	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
PowersReg .70	49	16¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
PrattHenry .40	127	12¼	11½	12	+ ⅛
PrecMetHld .44e	497	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
PrecisCastpart s	14	12½	12½	12½	
PreferdRisk .20a	16	9¼	9¼	9¼	

هكذا من الأصل

United Press International.

..ED IN—Runners fill the city of Sydney soon after the start of the 6-mile ..o-Surf race, which had 11,000 participants. The annual race in Australia ..lled by its sponsors as the "world's greatest community fitness event."

..pa Bay Expands to NFL Victory Column

..ONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 15 ..uarterback Steve Spur.. ..alfback Essex Johnson ..ed one-yard for touch.. ..l Mirro Roder added a ..to give the Tampa Bay ..s their first National ..League victory, a 17-3 ..triumph over the win.. ..ta Falcons.

..1,342 fans turned out ..the Bucs make their ..but.

..Bay scored first with ..in the opening quarter ..ard field goal by Roder, .. acquisition from the ..l Bengals. The Bucs' ..hdown was set up by .. by Atlanta's Bubba ..Tampa Bay recovered ..n the Falcon's five-yard

..fullback Vince Kendrick ..ur yards and Spurrier, .. in Jacksonville since his days as a Heisman Trophy winner at the University of Florida, scored from the one-yard line to make it 10-0 with 8:11 left in the third quarter.

In other NFL exhibitions:

At Miami, quarterback Bob Griese suffered a bloody mouth in his first game since last November, but led the Dolphins to a 24-16 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles before 46,019 fans in the Orange Bowl. Griese, showing he's fully recovered from a big-toe injury which sidelined him Nov. 23, hit six of seven passes for 71 yards in 17 minutes before Eagles end Blenda Gay felled him with a forearm to the mouth. The cut required three stitches, but was not considered serious.

At Seattle, quarterback James Harris ignited a sluggish Los Angeles offense with a third-quarter touchdown to lift the Rams to a 16-13 victory over the first-year Seahawks. The Rams, 3-0 in the preseason, managed only three first-half field goals by Tom Dempsey before Harris drove them 58 yards in the third quarter, scoring himself on a two-yard rollout around right end.

At Washington, the Pittsburgh Steelers converted second-quarter interceptions by Jack Ham and Mike Wagner into two touchdowns in less than two minutes and went on to a 27-7 victory over the Redskins. The victory was the fourth in exhibition play for the undefeated Super Bowl champions. It was the second defeat in three exhibitions for the Redskins.

After a scoreless first period, Ham picked off a Bill Kilmer pass to give the Steelers possession on the Redskins, 30. Terry Bradshaw, throwing on fourth and 20, connected for 22 yards with Lynn Swann on the two and Rocky Bleier went over for the touchdown.

At Irving, Texas, Denver quarterback Steve Ramsey completed only three passes, but two went for touchdowns to give the Broncos a 13-9 triumph over the Dallas Cowboys. Ramsey played the first two quarters and connected on three of 12 passes for 37 yards.

One of them, however, was an 18-yarder to tight end Riley Odoms for a first-period score and another was a four-yard flip to Haven Moses for a second-quarter touchdown.

At Houston, rookie Jerry Golsteyn threw one scoring pass, directed the New York Giants to two more touchdowns and made a strong bid for the team's backup quarterback job in a 30-14 victory over the Oilers. First-string quarterback Craig Morton, who played the first quarter, started the Giants toward their second victory by directing two scoring drives. George Hunt's 36-yard field goal and Larry Csonka's one-yard run capped those drives and gave the Giants a 10-0 lead before Golsteyn went to work.

The first-year man from Northern Illinois drove the Giants 36 yards for Larry Watkins' one-yard touchdown run and, after an interception, Golsteyn fired a three-yard touchdown pass to Jim Obradovich just before halftime.

At Chicago, Walter Payton rushed for 123 yards on 31 carries and scored two touchdowns to lead the Bears to a 25-14 victory over the Baltimore Colts. It was the third triumph of the preseason without a loss for the Bears. The Colts, who had not given up a touchdown previously this season, took their first defeat after two victories.

At Cincinnati, rookie Danny Reece returned the second-half kickoff 86 yards for a touchdown and reserve quarterback John Reaves threw two touchdown passes to lead the Bengals to a 26-14 victory over the Detroit Lions. It was the third straight preseason victory without a loss for Cincinnati, while Detroit lost its third in four outings.

..romarket

..inued from Page 7)

..d by the Australian ..nt, reportedly sold out

European issues sched.. ..offering is a $30-mil.. ..n-year note issue for ..Engineering & Ship.. ..Co. under guaranty of ..ank. The notes are ex.. ..bear 9 per cent.

..the market is a $50- ..10-year issue for Sas.. ..n Province bearing ..ent. The issue has no ..rement features.

..deutsche mark sector ..-million-mark, six-year ..e of the Danish gov.. ..with an indicated cou.. ..of 8 per cent. The is.. ..h has no early retire.. ..tures, will be priced

..arket Volume

	Aug. 13	Aug. 6
	$515.1 mil.	$435.3 mil.
	$680.3 mil.	$729.2 mil.

..lidated Trading ..MEX Listings

..Ended Aug. 13, 1976

Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
278,000	6½	4	6¼	+2¼
186,400	28½	27⅜	27½	–¼
147,700	26½	22¾	25⅝	+2⅝
96,500	16⅝	15¾	16	+⅛
84,800	55⅞	53	54	–¾
78,500	12	9¾	12	+2⅜
75,800	6	3⅞	6	+2⅛
72,200	10¼	9⅛	10⅛	+⅜
71,900	11⅛	10⅜	10½	–⅞
67,200	4¼	4	4¼	unc.

..103,035 shares.

..te: 437,032,270 shares.

..led in: 1,150.

.. 896; declines: 462; un..

.. 40; new lows: 39.

..USINESS IN ..NIGERIA
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.. business information ..opportunity for in.. .., business advisory ..or overseas manufac.. ..irport reception, busi.. ..r guides, business ap.. ..nts, professional brief.. ..ign languages spoken.
..: Managing director, ..International Limited, ..bolio Mission Street, ..Cable: Emasol Lagos, .. Nigeria.

Insurance Stocks

..Grp.		59	1⅛	1
..a	.24	115	5½	5⅞
..	.20b	15	5⅝	6⅛
..	.10e		2⅜	2¼
..	.08	78	6½	7¼+½
..e	.28		8	9
..e	.28		8	9
..in s		9	4⅛	4⅛
..f	.32	21	10⅝	11⅛
..Life		10	9	9¾
..	.28	61	52½	53½–½
..	.14	247	37	38½+1½
..	.20e	1	3¾	4½
..	.42	8	9¾	10⅛
..Cp			1⅞	2⅜
..	.60	66	24½	25–¼
..Cp		133	5⅞	5¾–⅛
..	.27e		12⅞	13⅛
..r	.40	10	6½	7¼
..	.10e		2¼	2½
..	.58	5	13½	14–⅛
..	.35		7	7½
..s		3	2¼	2¾
..	.20	35	6	6½+¼
..	.20	30	6	6½+¼
..	.22e	15	3⅛	3½
..p		629	5⅝	6
..	1e	214	11	12
..	1e	214	11	12
..	.24	24	4¾	5¼
..	.24		4⅞	5¼
..	1.40	210	41⅛	41⅝
..	.27	2	4	4⅛
..			8¾	9½
..	.28	31	6⅞	7⅜–⅛
..1			3¼	3⅝
..	.66	694	11	11¼+⅛
..	1.04	289	56	56½–⅜

ContAmLife	1.08	4	16½	17¼
CottonState Lfe			4½	5
Criterion Ins		400	12½	13½+½
Crum&Frst	1.40a	608	31½	32 +1
CrumFor pf	2.40	2	101	105 3
DurhamLife	.80	12	23¾	24¼+¼
ERCCorp	.56	228	26½	27½+½
Eldorado Genl			1	1⅜
EmpFirMar	.20e		5½	6
Empire Gen		1	1¾	2⅛+⅛
EmployerCas	.90	z25	24½	26
EquitGenCp	.56	3	16	17
EquitLfeIowa	.64	x19	15	15½+¼
ExcelsiorNY	.60	–	6	8
FarmHome Life			6½	
FarmersGrp		46	21¾	22½
FarmNewWL	.20	40	39	41
FidelCp Va		176	2⅞	3⅛
FidelUnLife	1	18	22½	23 –¼
FinlSecGrp	.32	9	5⅞	6⅛+½
FstAmFin	.28	1	9¾	10¼
FstColonyLfe	.40	1	10⅞	11⅜
FstContlLife	.28		7¼	8
FstExecutive Cp		37	3	3½+¼
FstFederLfe	.40		7½	8
FirstUnited Inc			1 5-16	1 9-16
FortuneNat s			4	5
FoundationFinl s			½	¾
FounderFinl	.05e	40	1¾	2
FranklinLife	.92	89	24	24⅝
GenReinsur	.40	25	185	189 7
GeoWashgtn Cp		1	4⅛	4⅜–⅛
GermanIns	.33e		8	10
GlobeLfeAc	.20b	43	9¼	10
GovtEmpIns	.32	49	4⅞	5¼+⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt		7	¾	1
GovtEmpLfe	.24	11	10½	11½
GtSouthnCp	.68	42	16⅞	17⅜
GuarantyNatl	.40	8	8¾	9½–¼
Hamilton Intl		88	2 1-16	2 5-16
HanoverIns	.24	91	11⅛	11⅝+⅞
HartfdStmBoil	2		35¼	36¼
HomeBenef	1.16	5	26¼	27¼+½
IndepLibty Lfe			1⅛	1½
IndepLfeAcc	.64	10	11⅜	11¾
IndianaGrp	.50	66	21⅞	22⅜+⅛
Interfincl	.28	38	5⅝	6 +⅛
Intercntl Finl		1	1⅝	2⅛
IntlLifeHolding s		13	2¼	2⅝+⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe			12¾	13⅜
InvHeritKy	.14e		9	9¾
InvstIns Am			4½	6
JeffrsnNatLf	.28		10⅜	10⅞
KansCityLfe	1.40	6	31½	32½+¾
KemperCorp	0	88	29¼	30 +¾
KyCentLfe	.20	62	7	7⅛+⅛
LamarLife	.40		13	14¼
LibrtyNatLfe	.60	157	23⅜	24¼
LifeAm Bost			1¾	2⅛
LifeInsGa	.80	51	19½	20 +½
LifeInvInc	.08	11	5⅝	6⅛–⅛
Lifesurance Cp		10	2½	2⅞
LincIncLf	.40a	29	7¼	8
LaSou Life		1	2⅜	3⅛–⅛
LoyalAm LfeIns			7½	8½
ManchLifeCas s				¾
MassGen Lfe		22	2½	2⅞
McMillanCp	.32		4⅛	4⅝

MercuryGenl	.44	36	15½	16 +⅛
MidwstNat Ohio			5½	6½
MinnTitleFinl	.68		7¼	¾
ModrnSecL	.10e	1	1¼	1⅜
MonarchCap	.84	27	12⅞	13⅛
MonumentCp	.56	15	10¾	11¼
MotClAmIns	.14		¾	1⅛
MotSavLfe	.40a		7⅛	7⅝
NNCorp	1.20	25	17	17¾
NatLifeFla	.15e		3½	3⅞
NatOldLine	.26	2	4½	4¾
NatResrvLf	.80e	2	12½	13½
NatSecurIns s			5¾	6¼
NatWestn Lf		149	4¾	5 +⅛
NationwideA	.35	94	9⅞	10 –⅜
NJLife Co		1	⅝	⅞
NorthCentrl	.07e		5¼	6¼
NoreastHart	.94	3	15¼	16¼+¾
NorNatLfe	.85e		2½	3
NowstNatLfe	.65	46	16⅛	16⅝+⅝
OccidentLf	.02e	9	3	3¼
OhCasualty	1.32	299	43½	44½
OldRepInt	.35b	315	16¾	17½+¼
PacStd Life		10	1¼	1½
PeerlessIns	.50		5⅞	6⅜
PennLife		219	2 11-16	2 15-16+1-16
PhilaLife	.50r	59	10⅞	11⅜
PiedmtMan	.14		3¼	4
PreferdRisk	.20e	1	9¼	10¼
ProtectiveLfe	.68	10	14⅛	14⅝
ProvLfeAcc	.68	5	33	34½
ProvLfeND	.25a		12	12⅝
ReliableLife	.75e		11	11¾
RepubNat Life		8	4¼	4½–⅛
RyanIns Grp		10	13½	14½+¾
SafecoCorp	1.10	178	47¾	48¼–⅛
StPaulCos	.72	202	34½	35 +⅝
SecurAmLfe	.40		9¾	10½
SecurConn Lfe		10	9	9½+⅝
SecurLfeAcc	.48	26	8¾	9
SecurLfeGa	.22e	20	8¾	9½
SelectedRisks	2		38½	40
SoCaroIns	.40	4	8¾	9¼+⅛
SouUnAta	.10e	12	3⅛	3⅝–⅛
SouthlandFin	.32	58	9	9½
SouthwstrnLife	1	270	32⅛	32⅝
SovereignCp	.05r		3⅞	4¼
StLifeIndiana	.26		10⅛	10⅝
StdSec Life			6	6½
StatesmGrp	.25e		3¾	4⅛
SuretyFinl	.08	1	3½	3⅞
TimeHolding	.50	16	11¾	12¾
TransprtLfe	.17e	23	4	4⅝
Unicoa		2	27	29 +2
UnitAmer Life			2⅞	3¼
UnitDiversifd	.50	4	6¾	7¼
UnFireCasIt	1.10	2	24½	26
UnitLbrtyLf	.25e	1	4¾	6¼
UnitSvLf Ill			2⅞	3⅛
UnitSvcLife	.40	1	9½	9⅞
Variable Annut		2	11⅞	12⅛+¼
Vico Corp		72	2⅜	2⅝+¼
WestnCasSur	.72	40	23½	24 +⅛
WestnStaLfe	.25a	z10	8	8¼
Windsor Lfe			1¼	1¾
WrldSvcLfe	.20e	3	6	6½
ZenithNat Ins		3	4⅝	5⅛
Zenith United			1⅝	1⅞

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First Triumph; Hunt 4th

Watson Drives Penske to Upset in Austrian Prix

ZELTWEG, Austria, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—John Watson, a 30-year-old driver from Belfast in an American Penske, led a successful attack on the motor racing establishment here today and won the Austrian Grand Prix.

It was Watson's first Formula One triumph and the first victory for Penske, the only U.S. team among the Formula One constructors and it came on the same track that last year led to the death of Penske's driver and friend, Mark Donohue.

"I'm so happy and delighted to have won this race—my first one," Watson said.

"But now my beard has to come off. I promised Roger Penske that when I won my first race I would shave it off."

Watson was followed over the line by two outsiders, Jacques Lafitte in the French Ligier-Matra and Sweden's Gunnar Nilsson in a Lotus.

James Hunt broke the lap record in his McLaren as he chased the world driver's championship title, but the 28-year-old British ace had to settle for fourth place after his three successive victories.

Hunt's lap record was 1 minute 35.91 seconds, equivalent to 137.74 miles an hour which beat the previous best of Switzerland's Clay Regazzoni, in a Ferrari, set two years ago.

The Osterreichring course was the first circuit to be hit by the absence of the once all-conquering Ferraris. The Italian team recently announced their withdrawal from the championships.

His fourth place gave Hunt three points and moved him closer to reigning champion Niki Lauda of Austria, who is still in a hospital after his Ferrari crashed in the West German Grand Prix two weeks ago.

Lauda heads the standings on 58 points, with Hunt second at 47 and South African Jody Scheckter third at 34. There are five races left in the season.

Hunt said: "I had no real problems, but the car was understeering because a wing was loose."

Watson joined the Penske team a year ago after the American outfit's driver Donohue, died after a crash in practice for the Austrian prix.

The real battle for Watson came in the first 1½ of the 54 laps when the track was still wet and he was fighting Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and South African Jody Scheckter for the lead.

"I led for the first one and a half laps, then I dropped to third place. After that I overtook Jody and Ronnie when the track began to dry," Watson said.

"Jody was driving very forcefully under those conditions and I considered it better to bide my time. The rain was a problem to start with and very treacherous for the first five or six laps."

Scheckter forced his six-wheeler Tyrrell to challenge Peterson's March for the lead, held first place briefly, then in the 15th lap he ploughed into a safety sandpit.

The other Tyrrell, of France's Patrik Depailler, was forced off the track with engine trouble halfway through the race.

Peterson slipped back to finish sixth and Watson was free to build his winning margin, which was 11 seconds when he crossed the line.

A series of accidents ended with no injuries, though the safety barriers on the Oesterreichring took a beating. One of the chief sufferers was Italy's Vittorio Brambilla, who won here last year in a cloudburst with a daredevil piece of driving.

Brambilla spun his March off in the second lap and lost his front spoiler, but he rejoined the race. After a pit stop in the 23d lap for a new spoiler, he fought his way up to the front half of the field, only to collide with Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi's Copersucar on a curve in the 47th lap.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

1. Niki Lauda, Austria, 58 points.
2. James Hunt, Britain, 47.
3. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, 34.
4. Patrick Depailler, France, 26.
5. John Watson, Britain, 18.
6. Clay Regazzoni, Switz., 16. Jacques Lafitte, France, 16.
8. Jochen Mass, West Germany, 14.
9. Gunnar Nilsson, Sweden, 10.
10. Carlos Pace, Brazil, 7.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. John Watson, Britain, Penske, 1:30.07.86 (132.770 mph); 2. Jacques Laffite, France, Matra, 1:30.18.65; 3. Gunnar Nilsson, Sweden, Lotus, 1:30.19.84; 4. James Hunt, Britain, McLaren, 1:30.20.30; 5. Mario Andretti, U.S., Lotus, 1:30.28.35; 6. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, March, 1:30.42.20; 7. Jochen Mass, West Germany, McLaren, 1:31.07.31; 8. Harald Ertl, West Germany, Hesketh, 1:31.34.49 (one lap behind); 9. Henri Pescarolo, France, Surtees, 1:31.43.77 (two laps behind); 10. Brett Lunger, U.S., Surtees, 1:25.39.32 (three laps behind); 11. Alessandro Rossi, Italy, Tyrrell, 1:30.38.11 (three laps behind); 12. Lella Lombardi, Italy, Brabham, 1:30.24.71 (four laps behind).

Quarrie Still in Golden Form in London

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Don Quarrie, Jamaica's Olympic 200-meter champion, coasted to victory at the British track and field championships at Crystal Palace here yesterday completing a sprint double at the meeting.

Quarrie's 200-meter time was 20.35 seconds. He had won the 100 meters Friday night.

New Zealander Rod Dixon completely mastered the 1,500 meter field, winning in 3 minutes 41.43 seconds.

Brendan Foster, the only Briton to win a track medal at the Montreal Olympics, won at 5,000 meters, clocking 13:32.88. He brought back a bronze medal from Montreal.

Americans Mike Tully and John Powell won the pole vault and discus, respectively. Tully cleared 17 feet 5-3/4 inches in the pole vault and Powell hurled the discus 214 feet 11-1/2 inches.

Britain's David Jenkins achieved his sixth successive victory in this annual event in the 400 meters, clocking 45.86 seconds and winning easily from Brian Saunders of Canada, who hit 46.67.

Alan Pascoe, British holder of the European 400 meters hurdles title, showed that his pre-Olympic injury had cleared up by regaining the British championship, which he last won four years ago. He clocked 49.57 seconds yesterday.

Drut Wins

VIAREGGIO, Italy, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Guy Drut of France sped to victory in the men's 110-meter hurdles at an international track meeting here last night which was dominated by athletes from the United States.

The French runner outclassed a strong field, including U.S. Olympic bronze medalist Willie Davenport, who came in third behind fellow-American Charles Foster. Drut clocked 13.51 seconds.

More Sports News On Page 11

New Issue
August 16, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited
Tokyo/Japan

DM 80,000,000.-
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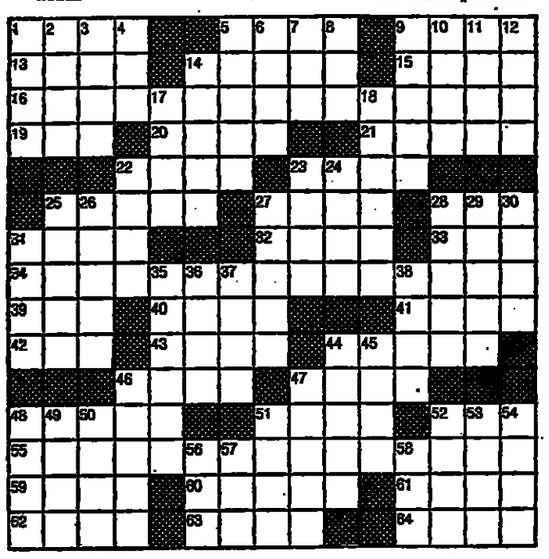
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft | Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank | James Capel & Co.
Cazenove & Co. | Chase Manhattan Limited | Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Bank Limited | Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft | County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein | Crédit Commercial de France | Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais | Credit Suisse White Weld Limited | Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.
Daiwa Europe N.V. | Den Danske Bank af 1871 (Aktieselskab) | Delbrück & Co.
Den norske Creditbank | Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank – | DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation | Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft | Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited | First Boston (Europe) Limited | First Chicago Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited | Goldman Sachs International Corp. | Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited | Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited | Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited | E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V. | Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International Limited | Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank | Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V. | Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise | Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited | Lazard Frères et Cie | Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited | Merck, Finck & Co. | Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. | Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited | Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Guaranty & Partners Limited | New Japan Securities Co., Ltd. | The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. | Nomura Europe N.V. | Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. | Orion Bank Limited | Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken | Privatbanken A/S | N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International Limited | J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited | Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken | Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale | Société Générale de Banque S.A. | Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken | Trinkaus & Burkhardt | UBS-DB Corporation
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited | Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft | J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. | S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. | Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited | | Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH

ACROSS

1 Lugosi
5 Brace
9 Sequel to a store fire
13 French friends
14 Chopin work
15 Extra
16 Have fun
19 B.P.O.E. member
20 Corn biscuit
21 Follow
22 Sly
23 —— roe
25 Bogus
27 Gang-member's knife
28 Cartoon sound
31 Cream or grapes
32 Carry on
33 French street
34 Perform sketchily
39 Corporation abbr.
40 Sharif
41 Booty
42 Kind of degree
43 Capsule
44 Poker raise, at times
46 Concerning
47 Vessel's width
48 Belgian city
51 New York team
52 Org. for Welby
55 Goldbrick
59 Not working
60 Intoxicating
61 Clothing
62 Eleanor's successor
63 Has
64 Lady Jane

DOWN

1 Prepare an Alaska
2 Jannings
3 Beat all hollow
4 Invite
5 Unrelenting
6 Ditty
7 Drink
8 Affirmative
9 Use up
10 Drinks
11 Doozy
12 Basic nature
14 Hard glue
17 Well-informed
18 Tosses
22 Worth or Wayne
23 Kind of carpet
24 Expensive
25 Indicate, with "to"
26 Dining-room piece
27 Eddy, as windblown snow
28 Conclusive evidence
29 Words with order or sorts
30 Mae or Jerry
31 Climb in a way
35 Acts immediately
36 Give off
37 Angel's feature
38 Choice thing
44 Successor to Pat
45 Bind
46 Condor's range
47 Diver's hazard
48 Smooth-talking
49 Mask
50 Slippery ones
51 Sutherland
52 Open
53 Additional
54 Dear columnist
56 Question beginner
57 Untried
58 Farm product



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Clear
ANKARA	28	79	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Clear
BEIRUT	33	91	Sunny
BELGRADE	24	75	Clear
BERLIN	22	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	23	77	Clear
BUCHAREST	22	72	Overcast
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	84	Clear
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Clear
DUBLIN	21	70	Clear
EDINBURGH	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	24	75	Overcast
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	62	Rain
HELSINKI	23	73	Clear
ISTANBUL	27	81	Clear
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear
LISBON	26	79	Clear
LONDON	24	75	Clear
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	29	84	Clear
MILAN	23	73	Cloudy
MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
MOSCOW	16	61	Stormy
MUNICH	21	70	Clear
NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
NICE	24	75	Cloudy
OSLO	26	79	Clear
PARIS	27	81	Clear
PRAGUE	23	73	Clear
ROME	28	82	Cloudy
SOFIA	18	64	Clear
STOCKHOLM	22	72	Cloudy
TEHRAN	36	97	Clear
TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
TUNIS	37	99	Clear
VIENNA	22	72	Clear
WARSAW	18	65	Rain
WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
ZURICH	21	70	Cloudy

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Aug. 13, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.85	4.95
	12.08	N.L.
Adm Grt	3.65	
Adm Inc	3.68	
Adm Ins	7.74	-
Aetna F	7.71	8.43
Aetna Sh	12.69	13.87
Afuture F	9.25	N.L.
Allstate	9.47	10.18
Alpha	11.09	N.L.
Am Birth	9.24	10.10
Am Eqlty	5.06	5.55
American Funds:		
Am Bal	7.98	.72
Amcp	5.20	5.68
A Mutt	9.74	10.64
A Speci	5.97	6.52
Bond	14.91	16.30
Cap Fd	6.53	7.14
Growth	4.58	5.01
Incom	15.75	17.21
ICA	14.31	15.64
N Pers	16.56	18.10
Was M	13.81	15.09
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.61	9.41
Cap Gr	4.27	4.67
Income	6.39	6.9
Ventr	10.55	11.53
Eq Grt	6.77	7.40
Fd Am	6.48	7.08
Prov	3.74	4.03
Am Grth	5.13	5.53
Am Insin	5.04	5.54
Am Invs	5.14	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.65	2.90
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	7.15	7.71
Incmo	7.35	7.92
Reserv	10.06	10. 5
Spectr	4.86	5.24
Fd Inv	7.34	7.91
Wash	10.69	11.53
Audax	7.79	8.52
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.80	5.22
Fnd B	7.59	8.25
Stock	6.27	6.85
BLC Gth	10.64	11.63
Babs Inc	1.78	N.L.
Babs Inv	10.11	N.L.
Beacn Hil	8.63	N.L.
Beacn In	9.52	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	6.90	N.L.
101 Fd	8.57	N.L.
Berk Cap	8.01	8.75
Bondstk	4.79	5.23
Bost Fdn	9.25	10.11
Brwn Fd	3.31	3.41
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.19	14.42
Candn	8.66	9.46
Divid	3.32	3.62
Month	14.42	15.76
NatW S	10.10	11.04
NY Vn	11.04	12.07
CG Fund	10.16	10.98
CG Incm	8.39	9.07
Cap Pres	1.00	N.L.
Chall Inv	9.78	10.69
Chall Inv	9.78	10.69
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.76	7.39
Frnt C	3.84	4.20
Shrhd	7.49	8.19
Speci	5.50	6.01
Cncapsd	11.80	N.L.
Chemici	8.31	9.08
CNAMgemt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.39	4.80
Man Fd	2.84	3.10
Schust	7.17	7.84
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.00	9.84
Fund	9.77	10.68
Grwth	5.10	5.57
Incom	.56	9.36
Colu Gth	14.71	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.01	1.09
Cwlth C	1.51	1.63
Comp Bd	8.99	9.67
Comp Fd	8.01	8.61
Concord	11.58	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.62	11.00
Cont Mut	6.77	N.L.
Ctry Cap	12.06	13.03
Davgo Fd	7.88	N.L.
deVegh	22.52	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.60	12.68
Delaw	11.17	12.21
Delch	9.05	9.48
Delta	4.77	5.21
Dir Cap	4.06	4.44
Dodge C	16.37	N.L.
Drex Bur	9.91	N.L.
Dreyfus Gro:		
Drevf	12.90	13.11
Equit	4.95	N.L.
Levge	15.10	16.50
Liq As	10.02	N.L.
Sel Inc	6.97	N.L.
Thrd C	12.03	13.15
Eagle Gr	9.10	9.95
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.65	9.33
Fours	8.41	N.L.
Grwth	9.18	9.90
Incom	5.82	6.28
Speci	5.80	6.25
Stock	9.54	10.29
EDIE Sp	16.59	N.L.
Egret F	11.08	12.04
Eltun Tr	14.94	
Fairfld	9.99	10.42
Farm Bu	8.72	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	9.09	9.93
Empir	18.96	
Four E	17.57	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.60	9.40
Capit	9.22	10.08
Contld	12.54	N.L.
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Eq Inc	14.30	N.L.
Magel	21.28	
Fidel	16.09	17.58
Purtn	10.39	11.36
Salem	4.65	5.08
Thrift	54.20	N.L.
Trend	22.36	24.44
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.42	N.L.
Incom	7.35	N.L.
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.16	5.64
Grwth	6.93	7.57
Incom	8.55	9.34
Stock	8.07	8.82
FstMif A	8.08	N.L.
Forty Fr	13.55	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.02	4.39
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.73	5.16
Incom	11.88	12.98
Mutual	9.65	10.55
Speci	.24	9.01
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.81	7.34
Grwth	6.06	6.53
Utils	4.36	4.70
Incom	1.6	1.81
US Gov	9.53	10.27
Capit	2.23	2.40
Equit	3.39	3.65
Frkln Life	9.39	10.26
FdF Dep	8.52	N.L.
Fundpk	8.30	8.32
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.98	9.81
Impac	8.05	8.80
Ind Tr	11.24	12.28
Pilot	8.30	9.07
Gen Sec	8.86	N.L.
Grth Ind	18.31	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.45	4.86
Grwth	6.95	7.59
Incom	8.90	9.73
Harr Lev	11.77	N.L.
Harvest	10.44	N.L.
Heritge	1.25	
Holdg Tr	1.00	N.L.
Hor Man	16.12	17.43
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.16	4.55
Incom	3.48	3.72
Trst sh	10.20	11.15
Trst un	2.76	
Imp Cap	8.25	9.02
Imp Gth	7.19	7.86
Inc Bost	5.93	
Industry	2.90	
INTGN	8.18	8.84
Int Invst	6.75	7.60
Inv Guid	8.23	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.63	N.L.
Inv Bos	10.91	11.76
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.23	8.99
Capm	8.23	8.99
Capit S	5.43	5.93
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.86	6.07
IDS Grt	5.42	
IDS Ind	4.85	5.28
Mutl	9.12	9.91
Prop	3.27	3.55
Stock	19.33	21.01
Select	9.25	9.95
Var Py	6.67	7.25
Inv Resh	5.34	5.84
Istel	21.43	22.09
Ivy	6.60	N.L.
JP Grth	10.74	11.67
Janus F	16.95	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.86	9.43
Bond	18.94	20.59
Grwth	6.33	6.88
Johnstn	20.89	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.06	4.44
Cus B1	17.92	18.29
Cus B2	18.79	20.54
Cus B4	8.14	8.86
Cus K1	7.45	8.14
Cus K2	5.44	5.94
Cus S1	19.70	21.53
Cus S2	9.49	10.37
Cus S3	.43	9.21
Cus S4	3.59	3.92
Polar	3.38	3.70
Land Gth unavail		
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.57	17.03
Lex Gr	7.64	8.35
Lex In	10.38	11.34
Lex R	15.17	16.58
Life Ins	6.82	7.46
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	6.01	6.57
Sel Sel	13.34	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.54	N.L.
Mut	13.51	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	8.29	8.94
Bnd do	10.79	11.79
Incom	3.35	3.62
Lutheran Bros:		
Fund	10.74	11.74
Incom	8.94	9.77
US Gov	9.91	10.83
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.66	8.37
Indep	7.43	8.11
Mass	10.63	11.62
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.22	12.10
MIG	9.66	10.42
MID	13.86	14.94
MFD	12.00	12.94
MCD	12.76	13.97
MFB	15.28	16.39
Mathers	11.66	N.L.
ML Cap	14.17	15.16
ML Rdy	1.00	N.L.
Mid AM	5.20	5.68
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONNY F	9. 6	10.7
MSB Fd	14.90	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.40	10.27
MIF Fd	9.02	9.75
MIF Gth	3.95	4.27
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.44	11.61
Grwth	4.39	4.77
Incom	9.12	9.91
Mut Shrs	26.78	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.56	N.L.
Natl Ind	10.74	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.38	10.11
Bond	4.41	4.75
Divid	3.88	4.18
Grwth	5.87	6.33
Pf Stk	6.96	7.53
Incom	5.20	5.61
Stock	8.05	8.68
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.30	17.93
Grwth	8.74	9.59
Incom	13.60	14.7
Side	14.16	15.39
Neuberger Berm:		
Energy	14.61	N.L.
Guard	28.45	N.L.
Partnr	8.80	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.65	N.L.
New Wld	11.50	12.57
Neurt Inv	10.43	N.L.
Nichls F	12.76	N.L.
Noreast	14.41	N.L.
Omega	9.38	9.42
One Wm	14.57	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.56	7.17
Incom	8.22	8.98
Opp Mo	1.03	N.L.
AIM	9.28	10.14
Time	6.89	7.53
OTC Sec	11.22	12.36
Param M	7.78	8.58
Paul Rvr	6.15	6.72
Penn Sq	8.36	N.L.
Phila	7.37	8.05
Phoe Cap	8.20	.96
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.93	13.61
Plig Fd	7.59	7.99
Mag C	3.48	N.L.
Mag In	8.86	9.33
Pine St	10.76	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.80	15.08
II	13.62	14.89
Plan Inv	11.38	12.37
Pilgrim	11.3	12.44
Pilfnd	7.39	8.08
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.26	N.L.
Incom	9.80	N.L.
N Era	10.85	N.L.
N Horiz	7.11	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.52	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.81	8.54
Pru SIP	10.09	11.02
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.36	12.42
Equit	9.89	10. 7
Georg	13.61	14.87
Grwth	10.71	11.70
Incom	7.67	8.38
Invest	7.99	8.73
Vista	10.25	11.20
Voyag	11.94	13.05
Rainbw	1.62	N.L.
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	5.08	5.55
Safec Eqt	9.15	10.00
Safec Gth	7.83	8.56
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	13.21	N.L.
Balan	15.00	N.L.
Com St	9.55	N.L.
Man E	10.05	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.63	
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.80	4.15
Invest	6.98	7.63
Ultra	9.05	9.89
Sent Gth	8.99	9.77
Sentry F	12.33	13.40
Shareholders Grp:		
Cmstk	5.45	5.96
Entrp	5.39	5.89
Flet Fd	4.90	5.36
Harbr	8.20	8.96
Legal	6.71	7.33
Pace	8.02	9.86
Shearson Funds:		
Aggre	17.44	18.17
Incom	17.63	18.36
Invest	10.28	10.71
SierraG	8.36	N.L.
Sherm D	14.35	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.05	8.80
Invest	10.68	11.67
Trast	8.19	8.95
Vent	9.44	10.32
Sis-Kemper:		
Kem I	10.63	11.31
MonM	1.00	N.L.
MunIB	9.93	10.43
Sup G	7.15	7. 1
Sup In	9.26	10.12
Sup S	9.95	10.87
Tech	7.59	8.20
SB Eqty	9.80	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.95	N.L.
SoGen In	10.74	11.25
Spr Invs	7.51	.12
Swin Gt	4.57	4.94
Sover In	12.28	13.42
Spectra F	4.83	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.44	4.85
Div Fd	5.10	5.57
Prog F	3.92	4.28
StFrm Gt	5.64	N.L.
SFrm Ba	9.01	N.L.
State St	44.02	44.40
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.44	N.L.
Asso F	1.96	N.L.
Invest	1.28	N.L.
Ocean	6.03	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.25	N.L.
Stock	12.94	N.L.
Survey F	9.32	10.19
Temp Gt	10.31	11.27
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trans Cap	7.71	.36
Trans Inv	9.22	10.02
Trav Eq	10.25	11.20
Tudr Hd	13.50	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.63	N.L.
TwnC Inc	5.08	N.L.
USAA Gt	8.26	N.L.
US GovSe	9.45	9.80
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.86	4.22
Balan	7.62	8.33
Com S	12.17	13.31
Unif Mut	8.35	N.L.
Unifund	9.00	9.84
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.61	13.60
Nat Inv	6.74	7.27
U Cap	10.49	11.31
Union	12.90	13.91
Unified Funds:		
Accm	6.46	7.06
Bond	7.09	7.75
Con Gr	9.29	10.15
Con Inc	9.11	9.96
Incom	10.76	11.76
Scien	6.06	6.62
Vanq	5.26	5.75
Unit Svcs	1.39	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.92	7.10
Incom	4.84	4.96
Lev Grt	8.34	8.55
Spl Sit	3.82	3.92
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.43	14.68
Invest	7.07	7.73
Comm	6.34	6.93
Speci	7.09	7.75
Vand Gth	4.84	N.L.
Vand Inc	3.27	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	1.09	19.77
Invst	8.19	8.95
Morg	11.66	12.74
Trust	9.57	10.46
Wellsl	11.73	12.82
Wellin	10.15	11.09
West B	9.43	10.31
Windr	9.97	10.90
Varlm P	3.45	3.75
Wellst G	6.30	6.89
Weln Eq	10.19	N.L.
Westf Grt	7.44	8.09
Wisc Inc	5.40	5.90

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by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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LUBLY

EMBLAG

BREHEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

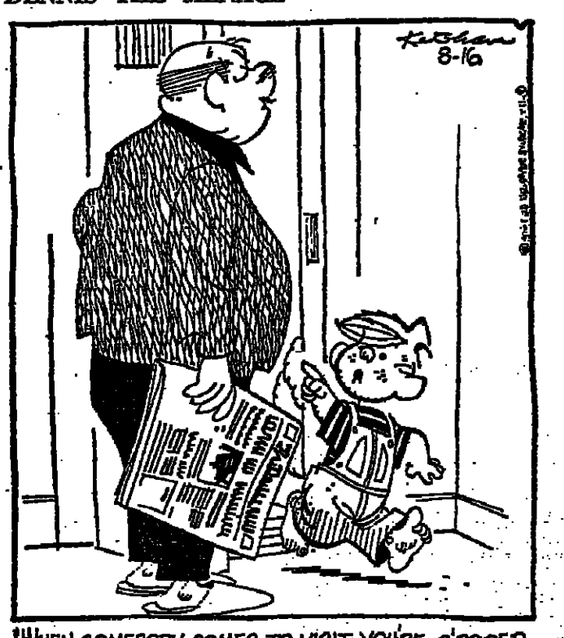
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: WHEAT BLAZE PAUPER AUTUMN

Answer: *Where the bugging expert's favorite beer came from*—THE TAP

DENNIS THE MENACE



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By Clancy Sigal. Crowell. 277 pp. $8.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

BETTER than any other document I know, Clancy Sigal's "Going Away" (1962) identified, embodied and re-created the postwar American radical experience. It was as if "On the Road" had been written by somebody with brains. It ended with the nameless narrator—a sort of lost Wobbly, having crossed the country by car, finding everywhere accommodation and betrayal—on his way to England and a nervous breakdown. He would reappear briefly, as Saul Green in Doris Lessing's "Golden Notebook," falling apart and with a writer's block as well. Then there were 14 years of silence during which the nursery school took over the American returns.

Now the Wobbly returns, as Sid Bell in Sigal's sequel, "Zone of the Interior." He has undergone his breakdown, with the help of a different kind of nursery school—R.D. Laing's "Politics of Madness." "Zone" is every bit as compelling and frenzied a document as "Going Away" was, and much, much funnier.

I say "document" advisedly. Sigal calls his books novels, and if one subscribes to Randall Jarrell's definition of the novel as "a prose work of some length that has something wrong with it," I suppose they are. But Sigal doesn't bother to invent a lot. To call Ronnie Laing, Willie Last and Kingsley Hall, Conolly House, isn't much camouflage. If Doris, in real life, wrote a "Golden Notebook" in which Anna has an affair with Saul Coral, in "Zone," with Leaves From a Random which Hannah has an Paul, we aren't exact with obscurantism.

Such literal-mindedne tapping of the quotidian tedious and sometimes viz, novels of the literary world wherei writers, thinly disgui cramp down inside the tions of midgets. Siga knows how to select. ligence is always tick ear is superb. His are promiscuous. His thusiasm. He's not make a fool of himself holy fool Willie Last fabricate out of the le Sid Bell, exhausted ra desperate ironist.

Thus Bell's descent in plimenia, with the aid chemical OM, is hilas terrifying. The com the mad of Conolly H its obsessive punning morbid gamesmanship the heart. There is m said for the nuclear fa incubator of madness, madness as a sane against maniacal circ But, says Sigal, it does sarily follow that th family is the only re madness is a proof of the mad are stormbi revolutionary conscious does it follow that e and inducing madness— of course, not in o publicity-seeking self— able therapy.

At last in every radi need for a family, son community. Sigal's st To find it and join to assume a responsibil members, its Wobblies, that responsibility is a merely the idea of c To make an OM, you break a few egos: W we heard that befor document, "Zone" is b

John Leonard is on th The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	H	A	W		P	A	N	D	A		E	I	N	D
P	O	P	E		A	M	O	R	T		A	N	O	A
A	M	E	S		C	O	R	A	L		S	H	R	I
N	O	R	T	H	E	R	N	W	I	N	T	E	R	S
			T	E	A	R	Y				A	E	R	I	E
S	P	U	R	T	S		B	U	T	T	R	E	S	S
T	E	R	N	S		M	I	N	I	O	N			
S	T	E	M		R	O	D	I	N		O	U	I	D
			O	M	E	L	E	T		C	U	R	S	E
R	E	F	U	E	L	E	D		A	L	E	C	T	O
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S	O	U	T	H	E	R	N	B	A	P	T	I	S	T
N	I	R	A		C	H	E	A	T		I	N	N	O
A	L	I	I		H	E	S	S	E		O	L	E	G
P	E	N	N		O	A	S	E	S		N	Y	E	S

CHESS

By Robert

A rook and two pawns are equivalent to two minor pieces, and yet games in which the opposing sides are thus arrayed do not usually end in draws. When this material is all there is left on the board, the side with the rook has the only winning chances and, if the pawns are connected, that side invariably wins.

On the other hand, in the early middle-game stage, the two minor pieces usually get into action much more efficiently than a rook and often decide the game by direct attack. Here the pawns play an important role; if they control the center, or if they can spearhead an attack, they throw the game in their favor.

In the game between John Hall of the Houston Helpmates and Kim Commons of the Los Angeles Stauntons from the National Chess League, Black made an ambitious but dubious offer of bishop plus knight for rook and two pawns. Losing confidence in what he had brought about, he sacrificed the exchange for perpetual checking chances and had to resign when these did not materialize.

Get Out the Bishop

Commons's 4 . . . B-N5, a variant of the London system (4 . . . B-B4), follows the same idea, namely, to develop the black QB before its path can be interrupted by 5 . . . QN-Q2 or 5 . . . P-K3. Against it, Hall took the sharp course of playing for the bishop pair by 7 P-KR3, B-R4; 8 P-KN4, B-N3; 9 N-R4, thus slightly weakening his king position.

Hall's 10 P-K4 was positionally wrong, creating a weak square at White's KB4 that Commons could have exploited by 10 . . . PxP; 11 PxP, O-O with the plan of obtaining a knight outpost by 12 . . . R-K1, 13 . . . N-B1, 14 . . . N-K3 and 15 . . . N-B5.

Position after 17 Q-Q

Why did he not play solid 10 P-K3?

Commons, however, content with positional n ods, sailed in with 11 NxKP. But then, after NxB, he should have ceeded with 12 . . . NxN NxR, NxR; 14 NxP, Q-B3, an even game. Instead lashed out with 12 . . . N leading, after 15 . . . R into an ending with a plus two pawns versus minor pieces.

Perhaps he underestim the speed at which the w pieces came into play. 16 N-B4 and 17 Q-Q6, key position arose after B 21 Q-N4, when Comm must have considered then had to reject 21 P-QB4; 22 Q-K4, Q-B2; P-QR4, QR-K1; 24 R-1 KR-B1; 25 P-R5!, P-B4; PxBP; PxBP; 27 RxP! (28 QxPch, K-Q1; 29 Q K-K2; 30 BxPch, K-B2; B-Q5ch, which wins ev thing in sight.

Consequently, Comm was reduced to aiming perpetual check by sacrifice 21 . . . R-Q5; though Hall's efficient i gration of his king queen doomed the plan.

Hall's sharp 30 P-B6! fin enabled him to seize initiative and, after he worked his pieces into black position and str with 37 Q-B6ch, Comm was done for and resigns

RETI OPENING

White Hall	Black Commons	White Hall	Black Commons	White Hall	Black Comm
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	14 RxB	Q-N3ch	27 K-N1	Q-K
2 P-KN3	P-Q4	15 K-N2	RPxN	28 Q-B3	K-K
3 B-N2	P-B3	16 N-B4	Q-B2	29 PxP	QxP
4 O-O	B-N5	17 Q-Q6	O-O-O	30 P-B6	PxP
5 P-Q3	QN-Q2	18 N-N5	P-KB3	31 QxP	Q-K
6 QN-Q2	P-K4	19 B-K3	N-N3	32 Q-K1	Q-Q
7 P-KR3	B-R4	20 NxNch	PxN	33 K-R1	P-Q
8 P-KN4	B-N3	21 Q-N4	R-Q5	34 R-KB1	P-Q
9 N-R4	B-QB4	22 BxR	PxBch	35 R-B8ch	R-K
10 P-K4	PxP	23 K-B3	P-QB4	36 BxPch	K-Q
11 PxP	NxKP	24 Q-Q2	PxB4	37 Q-B6ch	Resi
12 NxB	NxP	25 Q-B4	Q-K2		
13 RxN	BxRch	26 K-B2	R-K1		

ins' Carew Stops Yankees' Streak at 5

INGTON, Minn., Aug. —Rod Carew singled in ng run with two out in h inning today to give esota Twins a 9-8 vic- New York and snap the five-game winning

earlier had tripled to a run and scored an- Minnesota's two-run seventh as the Twins rallied from an 8-4 deficit after seven innings.

With two out, Dan Ford singled and Bobby Randall walked. Craig Kusick beat out an infield hit to load the bases. Roy Smalley singled home two runs and Carew singled to drive home the final run off loser Sparky Lyle.

New York's Chris Chambliss had a three-run homer following singles by Roy White and Thurman Munson in the fifth. Graig Nettles had three hits and scored twice for the Yankees.

Orioles 3, White Sox 0

At Baltimore, Lee May smacked his 21st home run and Bob Grich added his 11th as the Orioles blanked Chicago, 3-0, to give Wayne Garland his 14th victory. Garland, 14-3, notched his second shutout.

Grich hit a blast off losing pitcher Francisco Barrios, 3-6, in the first inning. May, who has now homered 20 or more times in nine straight seasons, slugged a two-run shot in the third inning after Grich walked. May's blast tied Reggie Jackson for the club leadership in homers and RBIs with 70.

Indians 6, Rangers 4

At Cleveland, Larvell Blanks singled with one out to trigger a three-run first inning and singled home two runs in the seventh, sparking the Indians to a 6-4 victory over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

Sunday

The Indians got to starter and loser Bert Blyleven with one out in the first. Blanks singled and Rick Manning walked. Boog Powell dropped a single in short center field to load the bases and Blanks scored on George Hendrick's sacrifice fly. John Lowenstein singled home Manning and Powell scored when third baseman Roy Howell booted Buddy Bell's grounder.

Royals 7, Tigers 3

At Kansas City, Amos Otis belted a two-run, first-inning home run and Frank White had two RBI singles in support of the six-hit pitching of Andy Hassler and Mark Littell to lead the Royals to a 7-3 victory over Detroit. Hassler, winning his second game after losing 18 in a row over two seasons, gave up six hits and walked five before being relieved by Littell when Willie Horton led off the eighth with a single. Hassler is 2-7 this season, but since coming to the Royals in early July, he has a 2-1 record and a 2.11 ERA as a starter. Dave Roberts, who yielded seven runs on 11 hits before John Hiller came on in the seventh, lost his 12th in 23 decisions.

Pirates 8, Astros 6

At Houston Doc Medich gained his first victory since June 16, with ninth-inning relief by Kent Tekulve, as Pittsburgh scored an 8-6 victory over the Astros in the first game of a doubleheader. Two runs off Medich were unearned. Rookie Dan Larson went 8 2/3 innings for the Astros for the loss.

Bob Watson's throwing error in the fifth inning allowed two unearned Pittsburgh runs and gave the Pirates a 3-2 lead. Duffy Dyer singled to lead off the fifth and reached second when Roger Metzger dropped the throw after Medich's bunt. Frank Taveras singled to load the bases and Watson then threw wildly to home on Omar Moreno's grounder. Ed Kirkpatrick's two-run double and a single by Rennie Stennett helped add three runs in the ninth, offsetting a four-run outburst by Houston in the bottom of the inning.

Mets 1, Reds 0

At New York, Bruce Boisclair singled home the run that helped Jerry Koosman to his 15th victory and gave the Mets a 1-0 triumph over Cincinnati. Boisclair's fifth-inning, two-out single to right field scored Bud Harrelson. Cincinnati starter Gary Nolan surrendered an inning-opening single to Roy Staiger. Harrelson forced Staiger and moved to second on Koosman's sacrifice, setting the stage for Boisclair's hit.

Koosman, 15-7, did not walk a batter and struck out 11 in scattering five Cincinnati hits. Nolan, 10-8, gave up eight hits in seven innings and did not walk a batter while striking out seven.

Giants 9, Phillies 5

At Philadelphia, Ken Reitz's sacrifice fly drove in Larry Herndon with the go-ahead run and Darrell Evans's second homer, a three-run blast, capped a five-run ninth inning to give San Francisco a 9-5 victory over the Phillies. Pinch-hitter Chris Speier led off the inning against loser Gene Garber, 7-3, with a double to right. Herndon beat out an infield single, sending Speier to third. Marty Perez doubled to score Speier with the tying run and brought in reliever Wayne Twitchell. Gary Matthews reached base on another infield hit to load the bases and, after Gary Thomasson struck out, Reitz hit his sacrifice fly. Evans followed with his second homer of the game and 11th of the year.

Braves 3, Cardinals 2

At Atlanta, the Braves won as Phil Niekro fashioned a six-hitter to turn back St. Louis, 3-2. Niekro posted his 13th victory in 21 decisions, striking out seven and walking two in going the distance. Niekro chipped in on offense, too, knocking in his seventh run in his last seven games with a sacrifice fly in the second inning.

Padres 6, Expos 1

At Montreal, Willie Davis knocked in three runs and Ted Kubiak two to lead San Diego to a 6-1 victory over the Expos. Tom Griffin went the distance to record his seventh victory in 11 decisions. The Padres scored five runs in the sixth inning after Fred Kendall opened with a walk and an error by Montreal starter Don Carrithers on Griffin's attempted sacrifice put runners on first and second. John Grubb was safe at first when third-baseman Larry Parrish was unable to handle his sacrifice attempt, loading the bases.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Bill Russell's run-scoring single capped a three-run fourth inning to lead Los Angeles to a 3-2 victory over the Cubs. Russell's hit scored Ron Cey with what proved to be the winning run off losing pitcher Bill Bonham, 7-10.

United Press International.

LOOKING AT HIS PAST—Boston catcher Carlton Fisk reaches out to tag A's Sal Bando, who has already scored.

Coody Leads PGA By Two as Nicklaus Is Tied for Second

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 15 (UPI).—Charlie Coody finished off a rain-interrupted 67 with a five-foot birdie putt on the 18th green this morning to take a two-stroke lead into the final round of the Professional Golfers Association championship.

Coody, winless since capturing the 1971 Masters title, had a 54-hole total of 207, 3 under par.

Jack Nicklaus and Dr. Gil Morgan, who had been the leader when a thunderstorm halted the third round yesterday evening with 18 players still on the course, shared second place at 1-under 209.

The fourth round of the last of the year's four major professional golf championships was scheduled to be completed this afternoon but a thunderstorm forced a postponement until tomorrow.

When play was stopped yesterday, Morgan was three under par with seven holes to go in the third round and Coody two under with five to play.

Playing through early morning fog today, Coody parred four straight holes and then birdied the treacherous 465-yard, par-4 18th. Morgan bogeyed the 17th and 18th holes to fall out of the lead for the first time since the first round.

Morgan, a non-practicing optometrist and son of a tombstone dealer, finished the third round with a 75.

Nicklaus, the defending champion who's gunning for a record-matching fifth PGA championship, made a four-foot birdie putt at 18 for a 69 and his share of second place.

Don January was next at even-par 210 following a one-over 71 after parring the six holes he had to play this morning.

Five players, including Dave Stockton, the 1970 PGA champion, were at 211. Stockton was the only one of the group who finished his third round yesterday, shooting a 69. The others were David Graham, Tom Kite, Masters champion Ray Floyd and Gary Player.

First-round leader Tom Weiskopf, Lee Elder and Jerry McGee were five back at 212.

Coody, a 13-year tour veteran, is one of the game's most consistent players. Although he has won just three tournaments in his career, he has been among the top 40 money winners in nine of the last 10 years and currently ranks 33d with $66,436. He has six finishes in the top 10 this year, including a third-place tie at the Western Open and a fifth-place tie at the Masters.

The fourth round got under way this morning shortly after Morgan, Player and Weiskopf finished in the final third-round threesome and then the rains halted the day's golf action.

All Females To Get Tests In U.S. Open

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP).—All competitors entered in the women's division of the U.S. Open tennis championships will be required to undergo sex determination tests, the U.S. Tennis Association said yesterday.

The new action stems from a bid by Renee Richards to compete as a woman in the Open which gets under way at Forest Hills, N.Y., Sept. 1. Before a sex change, Renee Richards was Dr. Richard Raskind, an ophthalmologist and a leading player in the men's 35-and-older category. Dr. Richards now is 41.

In a two-paragraph statement, the USTA said that "persons competing as women in the U.S. Open tennis championships will be required to undergo sex determination tests (sometimes referred to as the chromosome test) as used by the Olympics.

"While the USTA is sensitive to and respects the rights of individuals to live, as they may choose, it believes that the entry into women's events at the U.S. Open, the leading international tennis tournament, of persons not genetically female would introduce an element of inequality and unfairness into the championships," the statement said.

As Dr. Richards, she won a women's singles tournament at La Jolla, Calif., last month, beating the top seed, 20-year-old Robin Harris.

Tournament officials in La Jolla did not learn of Dr. Richards's sex operation until the tourney was completed.

She has been accepted to play in the women's division of a South Orange, N.J., tournament.

In a statement released through World Tennis Magazine recently, Dr. Richards claimed she was now recognized as a women "in the eyes of the law."

Dr. Richards has said she would pursue her right to play in the women's competition at the U.S. Open "in whatever way necessary."

Connors Gains

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors scored a 6-4, 6-3 victory over No. 5 seed Eddie Dibbs last night to complete the semifinals field in the $157,000 national clay courts tennis championships.

Connors will meet fellow American Harold Solomon today, with Guillermo Vilas of Argentina meeting Poland's Wojtek Fibak in the second match; the men's singles final will be played tomorrow night.

Connors broke Dibbs's service in the 10th game to win the first set after the score went love-40.

inks: Bush-Leaguers

By Red Smith

YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—In the years the Yankees dominated many adjectives were applied to them, not all complimentary. g on where the critic stood, they were mighty, arrogant, oud, magnificent, superdilious, splendid, smug, stately, pomp- and. "How can you root for the Yankees?" an actor asked. rooting for United States Steel." But nobody ever called b. Not then. Not until now.

ecent game with the Orioles in Yankee Stadium, a decision ase went against the home team and the home fans booed. ed again watching instant replay on the peachy new score- d they booed for a third time when the names of the umpires ted on the board—Bill Kunkel, Dave Phillips, Rich Garcia DiMuro.

ld be gratifying to report that the last boos were directed sher who was trying to put the umpires on the spot, but of ey weren't. The crowd was being purposely incited, and led as crowds do.

MacPhail, president of the American League, also responded e president should. He slapped a $1,000 fine on the Yankees n performance, and he rejected as unworthy of notice George ner's telegram of complaint about the umpires. (The chief owner, in his infinite wisdom, advised MacPhail not DiMuro's team to "crucial" series such as the one in which cut New York's lead to nine games.)

ountry used to be populated by Yankee-haters simply because ees won all the time. Their success aroused envy in other League cities and even in the National League, though they eat up on the Nationals only in October. They were pictured ggering collection of robots assembled by a cold-blooded ient business office that was accused—usually inaccurately— pennants.

The Way It Was

obody ever denied that they had class. They outclassed every m in baseball, and they did not suffer bushers gladly. One day ieve called a close one at the plate against them in a game Red Sox as New York and Boston battled for the pennant. ing run scored on the decision, giving Boston a one-game a week to go. Naturally, the Yankees disputed Grieve's , and, naturally, they lost the argument.

it was all over a spare outfielder named Cliff Mapes, who en been in the game, put in his bit. "How much did you the game, Willie?" he demanded of the umpire. Bush, ng around another season or so and then was shipped to ouis Browns, where he belonged.

s have changed, and so have the Yankees. The other day acPhail imposed the fine for a deliberate act intended to fan reaction against the umpires," the Yankees accused "cover up" policy. Bush.

ppily, the same adjective applies to the decision to foul up d Series by using designated hitters in alternate years. This ption of the essential nature of the game. It was introduced merican League as a gimmick to stimulate ticket sales. There dence that it has that effect, and the National League was posed to it. Bowie Kuhn broke the deadlock by casting missioner's vote in favor.

beauty of baseball is the exquisite balance of offense and achieved by the rules in a century of evolution. One of the that distinguish a good manager is the ability to decide when out the pitcher. Needing a run late in the game with the coming to bat, he knows that if he uses a pinch-batter in the getting a run, he must lose the services of the pitcher. Situa- this are the very essence of the game. With the designated e manager pinch-hits for the pitcher every time around and s to pay the price. It is bush.

72, American League attendance dipped to 11,438,538, which record low for a 12-team league. On the basis of no evidence , it was decided that more hitting would attract more cus- nd the way to get more hitting was to let somebody else bat pitcher. So the DH rule was adopted for 1973, and in the e seasons it so stimulated ticket sales that American League ce ran 10,583,805 behind the National with its stodgy old teams.

ously, if attendance is the criterion, baseball fans still prefer as a nine-man game, and up to now the National League ised its right to play it that way through the season, in the Game and in the World Series. Now Bowie, the great com- says let's play the World Series with nine-man teams one ten-man teams the next and keep everybody happy. Yuk.

Designated Hitter To Come to Bat In World Series

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 15 (UPI).—Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn has decided that the designated-hitter rule will be in effect for this year's World Series and in alternating years until the two major leagues reach agreement.

The use of a designated hitter—a player batting for the pitcher—every other World Series was among several proposals made by American League owners.

After a meeting, American League owners unanimously endorsed the designated-hitter rule, which has been in effect in the AL since 1973. The NL never has used the rule and it has been banned from the World Series in previous years.

National League owners remained staunch in their opposition to the rule, and Kuhn cast the tie-breaking vote in favor of the American League.

South African Shatters Freestyle Mark in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (UPI).—South Africa's Jonty Skinner, who was eligible for the Olympic Games, set a world record yesterday in the 100-meter freestyle at the Amateur Athletic Union outdoor swimming championships.

Skinner, 22, representing the Central Jersey Aquatic Club, clocked 49.44 seconds—more than half a second better than the record of 49.99 set by Jim Montgomery at the Montreal Olympics in his gold medal victory.

With a large crowd from New Jersey cheering him on, Skinner made the turn half a body length in front, and pulled away in the last 50 meters to win by five yards.

Skinner, in the United States on a student visa, was not allowed in the Olympics because South Africa is banned from the Games. Efforts to get to Montreal as an American competitor with the New Jersey club were rebuffed.

Skinner, who has been in this country three years, said:

"We applied for premature citizenship, which would have taken an act of Congress. It would have been stupid not to try, but the application never got out of committee."

David McCagg was second in the 100 with 51.58, followed by Gary Schatz at 51.74.

After the record-breaking triumph, Skinner walked to the wall, rested his head on his arms and cried for several minutes.

"This has been just like a dream. I've dreamt about it all year long. In bed I just lie and think about my splits," Skinner said.

"I guess someone up there said the kid is going to go 49.4, and I did."

Skinner and Montgomery are the only swimmers to break the 50-second barrier. Montgomery did not compete in the meet.

Asked if Montgomery's absence helped, Skinner said, "I wasn't going to go out to swim against any one person. My real opponent was the clock."

On Friday, the Central Jersey Aquatic Club set an American record in the women's 800-meter freestyle relay and four swimmers, headed by Olympic gold medalists John Naber and John Hencken, scored victories. Olympian Wendy Boglioli anchored the record performance — the first American record of the meet—as she teamed with Kathy Heddy, Ellen Wallace and Kathi Miller to time 8:21.40.

Naber, winner of four gold medals at Montreal, won the 100-meter backstroke in the meet record time of 56.48 seconds, he had also won the 200 backstroke. Hencken, winner of two Olympic golds, added the 200-meter breaststroke championship to his victory in the 100 meters and a relay. His time Friday night was 2:21.17.

The Mission Viejo (Calif.) Madadores won its first ever men's title and grabbed the women's overall team crowns.

E. Germans Lose

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union upset powerful East Germany to win the Europa Cup "A" division women's swimming championships at Crystal Palace yesterday.

East Germany, dominant at the Montreal Olympics and owners of all the women's world swimming records, paid the price for leaving many of its top stars at home, losing 119-117 to the Soviet squad.

The Soviet Union had most of its Olympic team, and when East Germany found this out Friday they hurriedly sent home for reinforcements.

Foreman Batters Foe in Three

UTICA, N.Y., Aug. 15 (AP).—Former world heavyweight champion George Foreman battered little-known Scott Ledoux mercilessly and knocked him out with 2 minutes 58 seconds gone in the third round of their scheduled 10-round fight here yesterday.

Foreman started slowly, landing several left jabs in the first round. Aiming at a shot at regaining the title he lost to Muhammad Ali in Zaire two years ago, Foreman became more aggressive in the second round.

Waving his right hand close to his chin, Foreman moved in on Ledoux, 27, and wobbled him with a right-left combination. Ledoux managed to keep his feet during the second round but was bleeding from the nose.

Then, in the third round, big George began to pummel Ledoux with lefts and rights. Ledoux went down from a right uppercut, the first time the blond-haired fighter had ever been knocked off his feet.

Foreman weighed 222 1/2, only 4 1/2 pounds heavier than his fight against Joe Frazier in April. Ledoux was 223.

The knockout was Foreman's 40th in 43 victories. His only loss was to Ali. It was the fourth defeat for Ledoux against 18 victories and one draw.

All Blacks Top South Africans

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Aug. 15 (UPI).—The New Zealand All Blacks rugby union team beat South Africa, 15-9, yesterday in their second international, at Bloemfontein.

For the visitors, center Joe Morgan scored a try. Scrumhalf Syd Going kicked the conversion and two penalties and flyhalf Doug Bruce kicked a drop goal. Flyhalf Gerald Bosch kicked three penalties for the Springboks.

The two teams have now each won one international, with two left to play.

Welterweight Defense

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—José Cuevas of Mexico will defend his World Boxing Association welterweight title against Japan's Soho Tsusimoto in Tokyo on Oct. 6, it has been announced here. It will be the first defense by the 20-year-old Mexican of the title he won from Angel Espada of Puerto Rico on July 17.

More Sports News On Page 9

ioles' Jackson in Slugging Mood

MORE, Aug. 15 (UPI).— am home runs by Reggie and Lee May carried the Orioles to an 8-6, 6-5 the Chicago White Sox oubleheader last night by a bench-clearing

first American League ded homer staked Jim to his 16th victory, in the e, and Jackson's grand the fifth inning of the dealt Ken Brett his 8.

also smashed a two- r in the first game, and

aturday

brawl in the seventh the nightcap when he Chicago relief pitcher rroll after a brushback th benches cleared with an a half-dozen fights out before order was with Jackson and Chi- signated-hitter Lamar ejected.

first game, Jackson belt- th home run, in the first fter Bobby Grich singl- hit his bases-loaded shot, homer, to climax a six- nd inning.

ankees 5, Twins 4

oomington, Minn., Roy d Graig Nettles hit home 1 Ken Holtzman hurled hitter to lead New York victory over the Twins. homer was his third in es, a 419-foot shot in the ing. He has 18 homers. it his homer, his 10th. ixth,

han, who had won only his last five starts, walk- and struck out five in his record to 10-8.

angers 4, Indians 3

eveland, Lenny Randle ome the winning run in inning to give Texas a ry over the Indians. Af- eland sent the game into nings with a run in the Jeff Burroughs opened with a walk and Dave pinch-ran. Tom Grieve out, but reliever Jim alked Danny Thompson dle sliced a single to left, with Moates beating George Hendricks' throw to the plate.

A's 7, Red Sox 3

At Oakland, Calif., Vida Blue pitched a five-hitter and Sal Bando drove in three runs to lead the A's to a 7-3 win over Boston for their eighth straight victory. Blue, who improved his record to 11-10, had a perfect game for 4 2-3 innings, but Fred Lynn broke it up with a home run to right. Lynn doubled home the other two Red Sox runs in the ninth inning.

Brewers 4, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Darrell Porter belted a two-run homer with one out in the ninth inning to cap a three-run rally which brought Milwaukee a 4-3 victory over the Angels. Robin Yount doubled to lead off the ninth for Milwaukee and George Scott singled him home. Then, after Mike Hegan popped out, Porter hit his game-winning homer off Mike Overy, who was making his major league debut.

Royals 15, Tigers 3

At Kansas City, John Mayberry, who had only one hit in his previous 19 at-bats, batted in five runs to spark a 15-3 romp by the Royals over Detroit. Dennis Leonard went seven innings for the Royals, giving up nine hits and three runs, to win his 15th game. Ron Leflore scored all three Detroit runs after he singled to lead off the first, fifth and seventh innings.

Mets 2, Reds 1

At New York, the Mets scored their runs in the first inning on only one hit and held on to beat Cincinnati, 2-1, as Skip Lockwood picked up his 14th save. Reds' starter Pat Zachry, 11-4, walked the first three batters. Joe Torres' sacrifice fly delivered Bruce Boisclair with the first run and Roy Staiger's single scored Felix Millan with what proved to be the decisive run.

The Reds scored in the seventh and knocked out New York starter and winner Nino Espinosa, 2-2. Cesar Geronimo opened the inning with a triple and scored on Dave Concepcion's sacrifice fly. Bill Plummer singled to knock out Reuschel and bring in Lockwood, who hurled hitless ball over the final 2 2/3 innings.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 0

At Chicago, Ray Burris pitched a four-hitter for his sixth straight victory and second shutout and George Mitterwald drove in both runs to give the Cubs a 2-0 victory over Los Angeles. Mitterwald slashed a single in the first inning after Bill Madlock doubled to give Chicago a 1-0 lead. In the sixth, Rick Monday beat out a bunt single to open the inning and reached second on Dave Lopes' error on Jose Cardenal's grounder. Monday went to third on Madlock's second hit and scored easily after Mitterwald's long fly to center.

Phillies 13, Giants 2

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt hit his 31st home run to highlight a six-run fourth inning and the Phillies sent Steve Carlton to his 14th victory by rapping out 19 hits in a 13-2 rout of San Francisco. Carlton, 14-4, spaced six hits before giving way to Tug McGraw in the ninth inning.

Cardinals 4, Braves 0

At Atlanta, Harry Rasmussen pitched a four-hitter to give St. Louis a 4-0 victory, extending the Braves' string of scoreless innings to 24. The Cardinals scored their runs on six hits off starter and loser Andy Messersmith, 11-10, and reliever Mike Beard.

Padres 7, Expos 2

At Montreal, Randy Jones, with help from rookie relief ace Butch Metzger, won his 19th game in a 7-2 triumph by San Diego over the Expos. Jones, 19-7, gave up six hits before being forced out of the game in the eighth. Metzger, who has a 10-0 record this year, blanked the Expos the last two innings.

Pirates 5, Astros 4

At Houston, Pittsburgh pushed across two runs in the ninth inning on RBI doubles by Richie Hebner and Mario Mendoza and defeated the Astros, 5-4. Pirates' starter John Candelaria, who pitched a no-hitter Monday against Los Angeles in his previous start, blanked Houston on one hit over the first five innings as Pittsburgh built a 2-0 lead.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Los Angeles ... 100 100 001 000 000—3 11 0
Chicago ... 200 000 000 000 001—3 7 1
John, Sosa (7), Hough (10) and Yeager; Stone, Coleman (10) and Swisher. W—Coleman (3-10). L—Hough (9-8). HR—Cey (19th).

(Second Game)

Los Angeles ... 000 100 203—6 15 2
Chicago ... 020 203 00x—7 7 4
Hooton, Wall (7), Downing (8) and Rodriguez, Yeager (7); Renko, P. Reuschel (7). Knowles (8), Garman (9) and Mitterwald. W—Downing (1-1). L—Knowles (4-8). HR—Mitterwald (4th), Madlock (12th).

(First Game)

San Diego ... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Montreal ... 140 001 00x—6 10 0
Freisleben, Tomlin (2), Folkers (5), Foster (8), Johnson (8) and Kendall. Rogers (5-10) and Carter, Williams (4). L—Freisleben (7-10).

(Second Game)

San Diego ... 202 000 000—4 11 2
Montreal ... 000 000 200—2 6 1
Strom, Metzger (8) and Davis, Kendall (8); Dunning, Taylor (4), Kerrigan (8), Murray (8) and Carter. W—Strom (12-12). L—Dunning (2-5).

St. Louis ... 000 000 200—2 5 1
Atlanta ... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Falcone (9-11) and Simmons; Ruthven, Dal Canton (6), Torrealba (8) and Correll. L—Ruthven (13-10).
Cincinnati ... 001 000 200—7 12 2
New York ... 000 020 010—3 9 1
Billingham, McEnaney (8), Eastwick (9) and Bench; Lolich, Sanders (7), Myrick (9) and Grote, Hodges (7). W—Billingham (10-8). L—Lolich (7-11). HR—Concepcion (8th), Foster (27th).

San Fran. ... 100 011 000—3 8 0
Philadelphia ... 000 000 040—4 6 0
Montefusco (13-8) and Sadek; Kaat, Schueler (7), Garber (8) and McCarver. L—Kaat (10-8). HR—Evans (9th).

Pittsburgh ... 111 001 021—8 15 1
Houston ... 200 300 000—5 7 2
Kison, Tekulve (6) and Sanguillen; Richard, Niekro (6) and Herrmann. W—Tekulve (4-1). L—Niekro (4-8). HR—Sanguillen (2d), Moreno (1st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas ... 000 010 001—2 6 2
Cleveland ... 000 001 000—1 3 1
Umbarger (2-8) and Sundberg; Eckersley (7-10) and Posse.
Chicago ... 200 00x 100—3 7 1
Baltimore ... 001 000 01x—2 7 1
Gossage, Hamilton (8) and Essian; May, Pagan (6) and Dempsey. W—Gossage (7-11). L—May (8-8).
Detroit ... 000 001 110—3 5 0
Kansas City ... 000 001 001—2 9 1
Ruhle, Hiller (9) and Wockenfuss; Fitzmorris, Mingori (8), Littell (8) and Stinson. W—Ruhle (7-8). L—Fitzmorris (14-8).
New York ... 500 000 002—8 12 1
Minnesota ... 020 000 001—3 10 1
Figueroa, Lyle (8) and Munson; Bane, Johnson (1), Campbell (8) and Wynegar. W—Figueroa (15-6). L—Bane (4-4). HR—Nettles (17th).

Milwaukee ... 001 100 000—2 6 2
California ... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Augustine (5-8) and Porter; Hartzell (3-3) and Etchebarren.

Boston ... 000 000 000—0 4 2
Oakland ... 000 200 00x—2 5 1
Cleveland (6-6) and Fisk; Norris, Fingers (7) and Tenace. W—Norris (4-3).

SATURDAY'S

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 4 2
Chicago ... 100 001 00x—2 8 0
Rau, Sosa (8) and Yeager; Burris (10-11) and Swisher. L—Rau (10-10).
Cincinnati ... 000 000 100—1 7 1
New York ... 200 000 00x—2 5 0
Zachry, Borbon (6), Sarmiento (7) and Plummer; Espinosa, Lockwood (7) and Grote, Hodges (9). W—Espinosa (2-2). L—Zachry (11-4).
Pittsburgh ... 110 000 012—5 13 2
Houston ... 000 004 000—4 5 1
Candelaria, Moose (6), Ginsti (8) and Dyer; Andujar, Pentz (8) and Johnson. W—Ginsti (3-3). L—Pentz (2-3). HR—Watson (14th).
St. Louis ... 100 001 000—4 7 0
Atlanta ... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Rasmussen (4-8) and Simmons; Messersmith, Beard (9) and Correll. L—Messersmith (10-11).
San Diego ... 101 040 001—7 12 0
Montreal ... 000 001 100—2 9 2
Jones, Metzger (8) and Kendall; Stanhouse, Kerrigan (6), Lang (8), Taylor (9) and Williams. W—Jones (12-7). L—Stanhouse (8-6). HR—Williams (10th).
San Fran. ... 020 000 000—2 6 4
Philadelphia ... 010 022 07x—12 19 0
Barr, Caldwell (4), Williams (5), Heaverlo (7) and Sadek; Carlton, McGraw (9) and McCarver. W—Carlton (14-4). L—Barr (10-9). HR—McCarver (2d), Schmidt (31st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ... 011 111 000—5 10 1
Minnesota ... 001 021 000—4 8 2
Holtzman (10-8) and Munson; Goltz, Burgmeier (7) and Wynegar. L—Goltz (9-12). HR—Nettles (18th), White (10th), Hisle (16th).
Texas ... 100 020 000 1—4 10 0
Cleveland ... 000 200 100 0—3 12 0
Briles, Stock (5), Foucault (7) and Sundberg; Waits, Buskey (5), Kern (8) and Fosse. W—Foucault (5-6). L—Kern (8-6). HR—Powell (4th), Burroughs (12th).
Boston ... 000 100 002—3 5 0
Oakland ... 300 220 00x—7 12 0
Jenkins, Willoughby (5), Murphy (7), Pole (8) and Fisk; Blue (11-10) and Tenace. L—Jenkins (11-10). HR—Lynn (18th).

(First Game)

Chicago ... 000 011 002—4 11 0
Baltimore ... 200 000 00x—3 9 1
Forster, Vuckovich (2) and Essian, Roof (8); Palmer, Martinez (6), Miller (9), Cuellar (9), Holdsworth (9) and Dempsey. W—Palmer (16-10). L—Forster (2-9). HR—L. May (20th), Jackson (20th).

(Second Game)

Chicago ... 300 000 001—3 9 1
Baltimore ... 020 010 00x—3 8 0
Brett, Carroll (5) and Roof, Essian (7); Flanagan, Miller (1), Martinez (9) and Duncan. W—Miller (2-3). L—Brett (6-8). HR—Jackson (31st).
Detroit ... 100 010 100— 3 9 2
Kansas City ... 204 011 02x—10 15 2
Lemanczyk, Crawford (7), Bare (9), Laxton (6), Grilli (8) and Wockenfuss; Leonard, Bruno (8), Hall (9) and Martinez. W—Leonard (15-4). L—Lemanczyk (4-5). HR—Mayberry (13th).
Milwaukee ... 000 000 100—1 7 2
California ... 101 010 000—3 9 0
Slaton, Sadecki (8), Frisella (9) and Porter; Kirkwood, Overy (9) and Humphrey. W—Sadecki (1-0). L—Overy (0-1). HR—Scott (12th), Porter (3rd).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	69	44	.611	—
Baltimore	66	54	.618	10 1/2
Cleveland	55	58	.487	14
Detroit	55	59	.482	14 1/2
Boston	53	59	.473	15 1/2
Milwaukee	49	61	.445	18 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	69	45	.605	—
Oakland	63	52	.548	7
Texas	56	58	.491	13
Minnesota	56	59	.487	13 1/2
Chicago	49	65	.430	20
California	50	67	.427	20 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Texas 2, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 5, Baltimore 2.
Detroit 12, Kansas City 2.
New York 9, Minnesota 3.
Milwaukee 2, California 0.
Oakland 2, Boston 0.

Saturday's Results

Texas 4, Cleveland 3.
New York 5, Minnesota 4.
Oakland 7, Boston 3.
Baltimore 8, Chicago 6 (1st).
Baltimore 6, Chicago 5 (2nd).
Kansas City 15, Detroit 3.
Milwaukee 4, California 3.

Sunday's Games

Cleveland 6, Texas 4 (1st).
Minnesota 9, New York 8.
Baltimore 3, Chicago 0.
Kansas City 7, Detroit 3.
Milwaukee at California.
Boston at Oakland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	75	39	.658	—
Pittsburgh	62	52	.544	13
New York	60	53	.505	17
Chicago	54	85	.454	23 1/2
St. Louis	49	63	.438	25
Montreal	41	70	.369	32 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	76	41	.650	—
Los Angeles	62	54	.534	13 1/2
Houston	58	61	.487	19
San Diego	55	62	.482	19 1/2
Atlanta	53	64	.453	22
San Francisco	50	69	.420	27

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Chicago 3, Los Angeles 2 (1st).
Los Angeles 8, Chicago 7 (2nd).
Montreal 6, San Diego 0 (1st).
San Diego 4, Montreal 3 (2nd).
St. Louis 8, Atlanta 0.
Cincinnati 7, New York 3.
San Francisco 3, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 8, Houston 5.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 2, Los Angeles 0.
New York 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Houston 4.
St. Louis 4, Atlanta 0.
Philadelphia 13, San Francisco 2.
San Diego 7, Montreal 2.

Sunday's Games

Pittsburgh 8, Houston 6 (1st).
Los Angeles 2, Chicago 2.
San Francisco 9, Philadelphia 6.
New York 1, Cincinnati 0.
Atlanta 3, St. Louis 2.
San Diego 6, Montreal 1.

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Observer

Political Flexibility

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Ronald Reagan recently gave Sen. Richard Schweiker a whiff of the vice-presidency, which is powerful gas these days. Under its influence the senator announced that the scales had fallen from his eyes and that he was now against everything he had ever stood for.

Baker

Powerful gas. John Connally, who was obviously miffed because Reagan hadn't blown some his way, rushed to the White House, notified all humanity that Gerald Ford was the last best hope of the species and inhaled deeply. Until the moment of *Schweiker's enlightenment*, Connally had been loath to render judgment on the relative qualities of Reagan and Ford, but the gas that made Schweiker see the light also exposed the truth to Connally.

A good bit of hooting and jeering accompanied the Schweiker enlightenment. Reagan's followers were shocked at what they saw as a suspicious flexibility, and with good reason. The Republican party is made up of a right wing, a righter wing and a rightest wing, Reagan's followers, who belong to the rightest, regard Schweiker as a dangerous leftist, which, in their definition of things, is a man who doesn't wear a vest in the office.

* * *

Devotion to inflexibility is the sign of purity on the far right (as on the far left), and Reagan's startling show of flexibility cast fear and doubt among the faithful. Schweiker's sudden emergence as a born-again conservative may have stretched flexibility to comic lengths but he is by no means the only man in the party with elastic principles.

President Ford, it will be recalled, was interrogated by the Senate before becoming vice-president and closely examined about what he might do if President Nixon were to be removed for crimes and he were to succeed to the office. He said there were two things he would not do. He would not intervene in any legal proceedings against Nixon and he would not run for election in his own right in 1976.

Like Schweiker and Reagan, he has discovered that flexibility is the essence of politics, and here he is, having pardoned Nixon, running for president in 1976.

The flexibility of Vice-President Rockefeller is also of a very high order. He has moved from the middle of the political spectrum to a point where he is easily at home with Barry Goldwater, yet it does him no good.

His move to the right seems to have been partially an effort to keep the door open to the presidency, which, in the Republican party, is now always in the gift of the right wing. His problem, of course, is that the conservatives do not believe in his flexibility. They see him bend but they doubt their eyes.

And so, when he finally arrived on the doorstep, in the vice-presidency, they insisted on having him chucked out as a potentially dangerous impostor. President Ford, that model of flexibility, having chosen him for the job, obligingly unchose him to satisfy the Reagan people.

* * *

In the shipwreck which the Republicans are scheduled to hold in Kansas City this week, Rockefeller may still see some dim hope of restoration. President Ford has such flexibility that, despite having unchosen him, he is perfectly capable of rechoosing him, although to do so after a victory over Reagan would seem to be hanging red sheets before the bull.

There is Connally, who is flexible enough to have been a Democrat until just the other year, and flexible enough to leave the Reagan people nevertheless enchanted with him. Should Reagan lose, his choice of Schweiker suggests that he may be flexible enough to join the Ford ticket.

President Ford, in fact, is probably flexible enough, if he wins, to take Schweiker for vice-president, and Schweiker is certainly flexible enough to declare himself opposed to everything he stood for during the two weeks he ran with Reagan.

If Ford loses, Reagan may be flexible enough to chuck Schweiker and take the President as his candidate for vice-president. Don't bet that President Ford isn't flexible enough to accept. These characters have flexibility they haven't even taken out of the attic yet.

U.S. Mail Probe Of Medical Unit

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP).—The U.S. Attorney's Office is investigating charges that the American Medical Association defrauded the Postal Service of as much as $450,000.

U.S. Attorney Samuel Skinner has confirmed that the case involves alleged manipulation of circulation figures for AMA journals that resulted in underpayment of postage.

James Sammons, AMA executive vice-president, said the reporting errors were innocent and that "there was no intent to deceive or defraud." He added that the AMA—the largest group representing the nation's doctors—is entitled to mailing rates of an educational and scientific group and that the AMA does not concern itself with lobbying.

The colossi of Memnon—3,000-year-old statues of Ahmenhotep III—a favorite attraction for tourists to Egypt from classical antiquity to the present. The rising water level in the Luxor area threatens to damage the statues.

Threat to Giant Statues by the Aswan Dam

By Eric Pace

CAIRO (NYT).—Drainage problems caused by the Aswan High Dam have begun to endanger the huge statues known as the colossi of Memnon and other antiquities in southern Egypt, officials of the government's antiquities organization have reported.

"We must cry now for help," said Dr. Ahmed el-Sawi, the organization's director of excavations. Egyptian engineers have been called in to design concrete foundations to preserve the 3,000-year-old colossi, twin 59-foot-high statues of Amenhotep III. They are all that remain of a monument to the pharaoh near what was Thebes.

Dr. Sawi and other officials, interviewed at their headquarters here, said the colossi and hundreds of other antiquities in the Luxor area were threatened with damage from underground water now that the water table had risen several feet as a result of construction of the dam.

For some time experts have been reporting that more extensive irrigation by farmers using water from the dam has also raised the water table in many parts of Egypt.

Vulnerable

Antiquities officials, asserting that seepage from the dam was a problem, said the Luxor area was particularly vulnerable to changes in the water table because it is relatively near Aswan and because of the soft nature of the terrain. The area is rich in antiquities, including more than 500 tombs.

Mamdouh Abdelzaher, an inspector of antiquities in the Luxor area, reported in an interview that in addition to the planned construction of concrete foundations, restoration work might be done on the colossi, which were a great tourist attraction of the classical era.

The attraction lay in the eerie musical note emitted at sunrise by one statue after it had been damaged in an earthquake in 27 BC. The sound, thought to have been due to changes in the temperature of the stone, stopped after Emperor Septimius Severus ordered the statue repaired in AD 170.

The statues have kept the misnomer they acquired in classical times, Memnon having been a mythical demigod and king of Ethiopia whose mother was Eos, goddess of the dawn, and whose tears for her son, slain by Achilles in battle, were said to be the dew.

Word of the planned work on the colossi has inspired speculation in Cairo—which is not encouraged by the antiquities organization—that the restorers may get the statue that once was musical, the more northern of the two, to resume its performance after 17 centuries.

Dr. Sawi said that scholars had not yet found major damage from the rising waters, which often leave traces of salt, but they feared that damage would become evident within five to 10 years.

Moisture will damage the reliefs, the drawings and the paintings on the tombs and other relics, Dr. Sawi said, adding, "We must seek ways to start safeguarding all the monuments."

Unesco's Role

The officials said the site of the colossi was the first where Egyptian officials would take specific counter measures against water damage, but Dr. Sawi added that, "Step by step we expect to safeguard all the monuments of Luxor against the effects of the water, assuming that budgets permit."

It is understood that the head of the antiquities organization, Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, has asked Unesco for help.

Unesco has already carried out wide-scale operations to save antiquities in the area behind—that is, south of—the dam, which was one of the chief undertakings of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who died in 1970.

Under President Anwar Sadat, Egypt has turned more inward, and measures for protecting its archaeological heritage have continued.

Earlier this year archaeologists and engineers dismembered some of the most important ancient monuments which were built on Philae, an island in the Nile that was flooded by the construction of the Aswan Dam. The operation marked the final stage of a 16-year campaign by Unesco and the Egyptian government to save archaeological treasures.

In addition, the Sadat government has prepared more stringent legislation to protect antiquities from plundering. A spokesman for the antiquities organization announced last month that penalties for stealing art objects were to be increased.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to protect 55 relics from the tomb of the boy pharaoh Tutankhamen that are on their way to the United States for exhibition. Proceeds from souvenirs and reproductions are to go to the Egyptian government.

PEOPLE: *Hitchhikers String Up Samaritan in Arkansas*

FREED—Former Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver after his release on $100,000 bail in California on Friday. Cleaver jumped bail in 1968 when he was charged with assault with attempted murder.

The racial climate has changed enormously in the U.S. South, so John Henry Young, a 40-year-old black man, intrepidly stopped to pick up two white hitchhikers near Tyronza, a small town in northeast Arkansas, where Young lives. When he stopped to let them off at the intersection of U.S. Highway 63 and Arkansas Highway 118, they asked him for some rope with which to tie their bedrolls. Then they asked him to buy them a drink.

Young, unfortunately, didn't have the money. One of the hitchhikers pulled a knife and, with the other man, knocked him down. A piece of rope was used to tie Young's hands and feet; another length was put around his neck and looped over a highway sign at the roadside.

It was evening, and the passing cars clearly illuminated his form hanging from the sign, his feet barely touching the ground. But for 20 minutes nobody stopped.

"Maybe they don't have a conscience," said Tyronza Police chief Chester Ford. "I don't know, some people are just cruel hearted, I guess."

Ford and State Policeman John Williams said they believed that a number of motorists saw young being strung up on the sign, but were afraid to get involved.

"It's a well-traveled spot," Ford said. "A lot of cars went by. There's no way they could have missed it. Somebody had to see it happen. The sign is only eight feet from the road."

A minister who passed the scene went to the nearest home and called the state police at Jonesboro, 30 miles away. At about the same time, someone telephoned Tyronza police.

Young was cut down and was reported in satisfactory condition at a hospital Sunday. He told police that, before he passed out, one motorist saw him hanging from the sign, drove back to the scene to confirm it, and then drove off again without reporting it. Trooper Williams said that others who saw the man hanging and did nothing later returned when police cars arrived. "They said they were afraid to do anything," Williams said.

* * *

In New York, fellow musicians gathered at Gregory's cafe to celebrate the 68th birthday of saxophonist-clarinetist Russell Procope, who began his career in 1926 and played with the Duke Ellington band from 1945 until the leader's death in 1974. Procope is playing at the cafe as the middle-aged member of a trio that includes Brooks Kerr, a 25-year-old pianist, and drummer Sonny Greer, 81.

* * *

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was reported in satisfactory condition after surgeons removed a growth in his thyroid gland. He was reported "awake, talking and allowed to move about his room and the adjacent areas a[t]

* * *

Dr. Jonas Salk has been ed to receive the 1975 harlal Nehru Award for national Understanding "for leviating human suffer "significantly enhancing t fare of the present and generations."

"As the developer of th poliomyelitis vaccine whic his name, Dr. Salk has ternational acclaim," th nouncement said. "He s this discovery millions children all over the world ar their futures secure again dread disease." The pr *a cash award of $12,000* citation.

* * *

14-year-old Joanie Fe won the senior division 39th annual All-America Box Derby on Saturday runoff after an unprec dead-heat finish. It w second year in a row tha had won in the divisi youngsters 12 to 15 years.

Philip Raber, 11, won t junior division title, in youngsters 10 to 12 were

—SAMUEL JUS

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PERSONALS

BRADFORD SOMMER passed away Sevilla, Spain, July 16. Deeply appreciate anyone who may have met him in Holland, Switzerland or Spain late June, early July contacting father Nolan Sommer, 8 Charlden Drive, Saddle River, N.J., U.S.A., or call: 201-825-0260.

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